Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861. NUMBER 141.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

☞ *For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.*

MIDNIGHT EDITION OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Early in the week we sent out circulars to the News Dealers on the line of several Railroads, informing them that we would commence issuing a midnight edition on Friday night, 20th inst., in time for transmission by the midnight trains running West and Southwest. Consequently the first issue under this new arrangement will be sent out to-night. It will contain all the news by telegraph and mail up to the time of going to press, and will, bear to the people on those roads six hours later intelligence than that published in the five o'clock edition of the *Journal*.

This night edition of the TRIBUNE will be sold by us only to the news dealers of this city, who will supply the country news dealers and others ordering from them. The price will be the same as for the regular morning TRIBUNE, which will continue to be printed and circulated for city and country as heretofore, going to press at 4 o'clock A. M., and containing all the news collected up to that hour.

The following are the roads which will be supplied with the "midnight edition:"

DIXON AIR LINE R. R.	
11.55 P. M.	11.45 A. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R.	
11.45 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R.	
11.50 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO R. R.	
11.45 P. M.	9 A. M.

From the above hours of departure will be appreciated the reasons by which we are constrained to thus increase our facilities to supply the Northwest with full, prompt and reliable news. Our morning edition by the above train hours has been detained in the city from six to eight hours after its issue, to the disadvantage of readers throughout the important sections of country these roads traverse. Our arrangements are completed to make the midnight edition a desirable one in such localities, and the plan will be further developed to supply other roads not included in the above list, whose trains leave at still earlier hours.

☞ Newsmen who have not yet answered our circulars in time for their orders to reach us by mail, will receive to-night's edition on their order by telegraph.

GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

In another column we present entire the extraordinary effusion of Brigadier General Phelps, in command at Ship Island, and issued as a Military Proclamation. It is one of the curiosities of modern (pen and ink) warfare. We can assign only one reason why this unhappy, but well meaning Commander, thus committed himself to paper. He was aware of how wide a range his predecessors in proclamations had traveled over, and he desired to *occupy the rest of the ground*. In future, we trust all commanders of expeditions will be kept from writing materials of every description. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Phelps occupy the two extremes, the golden mean lies between. It is time for our armies to fall to work without this wordy rhodomontade. Gen. Phelps' friends we predict will speedily welcome him home again. His essay is a sad bungle.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The news by the Jura is of little importance. Our special despatches from Washington give further details of the Africa's news, from which it appears that the tone of English feeling is warlike to an extent that runs through nearly all classes, and is manifested in ways sufficiently indicative of wide animosity to this Government. In London and Liverpool secession flags were openly and numerously flaunted, and on cab-panels appear crossed with the English ensign, displacing the Stars and Stripes. At Washington nothing had transpired to show precisely what course the Crown had determined to take, nothing from the interview with Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward having been made public. The English people are largely sympathizers with the rebellion, and how far Parliament will reflect the same sentiment remains to be seen. Mr. Seward also finds there is an American people, who have favored him, as says a correspondent, with a pile of letters two feet high, on the war topic. One thing will be noticeable in and out of Congress, that those ostensibly among the loyalists, but nevertheless secessionists at heart, are the most forward with insulting bravado, designed as far as may be to hasten on the broil.

☞ Gen. Pope seems to have been slashing around among the rebel marauders, between Osceola and Lexington, whom he has finally (and we hope for the last time) driven from that portion of the State. He has taken from 350 to 400 of them prisoners, with their arms and stolen booty. Our dispatches are not clear on that point, but it would seem, also, that Lexington was relieved of rebels, and that there are none now north of Osceola, where Price has a tattered army of 8,000 vagabonds. Gen. Pope has extended his sweep down near to Osceola. His future intentions—whether to attack Price or not—are not given.

☞ The rebels at Columbus and New Madrid are said to be quite alarmed at the preparations making at Cairo, and they are rallying all the force possible to be had to repel an expected attack. Memphis, too, has been largely increasing her defensive works. In the midst of all this New Orleans calls to give back some of her troops, the occupation of Ship Island being not very pleasant to contemplate, in case Gen. Phelps should follow up his proclamation with the bayonet.

☞ We shall probably hear of a battle between Shoepff and Zollicoffer by another day. At last accounts he had moved out to attack the rebels, who had unfortunately for them, put the Cumberland river in their rear. Shoepff has about 7,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery; and his enemy is of about the same strength. It will be the battle that shall open the way to East Tennessee, and the East Tennessee refugees are on hand to bear a part in the fray.

☞ The House proposition for an adjournment of Congress until the 6th of January, giving two weeks for the holidays—was killed in the Senate. It was the more unfortunate and unwarrantable in being without precedent. The most Congress will do will probably be to take the few days between Christmas and New Year's.

☞ The steamer America has passed Cape Race with English news two days later, but unfortunately she could not be boarded for the dispatches. She will arrive at New York on Saturday.

☞ We are happy to state that the report in the *Democrat*, in relation to Lieut. Price, of the Camp to Brigadier-General Smith, at Cairo, is wholly without foundation. Mr. Price, instead of having deserted to the rebels at Columbus, is now on duty in this department as a messenger, under recent orders from headquarters.—*Democrat*, 19th.

Having copied the above item of news, we cheerfully make the correction due the officer in question.

The Ship Island Expedition—General Phelps's Proclamation.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* who accompanied the expedition to Ship Island, gives the following account of the process of incubation of Gen. Phelps's ridiculous proclamation referred to in our last issue:

During the latter part of the trip to Ship Island, Gen. Phelps, it was observed, spent more than the usual time in his room. He did not come so promptly as the rest of the officers to the table, and when he did appear, seemed more occupied with his own thoughts than with the current of conversation. The cause of his temporary reticence was explained on the day following our arrival at Ship Island, when the General caused to be published an address, or proclamation, to the loyal citizens of the Southwest. Having with him no member of his immediate staff, he had evidently consulted chiefly his own judgment in putting forth the address. After its completion Gen. Phelps explained that he regarded the occasion as a peculiarly fitting one for setting forth in a frank and, at the same time, a tolerant spirit, the sentiments which would govern his conduct in prosecuting war against rebellion in the Southwest. Having already reached our destination, and the active duties of providing for the landing of the troops devolving upon him, Gen. Phelps intrusted his proclamation to your correspondent, with the request that he would copy and circulate it as widely as possible. The document was copied in a plain hand, and on the evening of our arrival in Ship Island Roads, it was read aloud in the presence of the passengers and officers, who were convened in the steamer's saloon. On the following morning, other copies were made, one of which was read to the officers on board the United States steamer Massachusetts, in the hearing of several secession prisoners, who had been taken on board the rebel steamers Henry Lewis, Anna, and other prizes in port. A copy was also left on board, for Commander Smith.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE,
SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 4, 1861.

To the loyal citizens of the Southwest:

Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclinations, I again find myself among you as a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed.

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a Slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted in direct violation of that Constitution.

We believe that the Slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery.

It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition; that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more need of expansion into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions; that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principle of this North American continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government. Any obstructions to the progress of that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the exclusion and annihilation of those rights which are insured to us by the Constitution; and we must choose between them, which we will have, for we cannot have both. The Constitution was made for Freemen—not for Slaves. Slavery, as a social evil, might for a time be tolerated and endured; but as a political institution it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action and thus imperiling our national progress. As a political institution it could exist as a co-ordinate part only of two forms of government, viz.: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free government only where public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free government only where the people in a period of unreasoning extravagance had permitted popular clamor to overcome popular reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting up, permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record, that of the French Revolution, was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The Church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed, probably, than any other war which has desolated the earth.

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the Church. It is as fit at this moment for the lumber-room of the past as was in 1793 the monastery, the landed wealth, the exclusive privilege, etc., of the Catholic Church in France. It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred and reared, and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we *ought* not, to revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French Revolution.

Indeed, we feel assured that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren, every ten of whom have probably seven relatives in the North, would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy, and their nights peaceable and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value; invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored; and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career, under our glorious Government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of our ancient Government? Is it because the growth of the African element has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittleing despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves, and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slaves? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long cherished free institutions, and enslave themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor—manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, happiness and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow-countrymen in the slave States as well as of the four millions of Africans there, and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of governments from abroad, or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor: our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions, FREE LABOR AND WORKINGMEN'S RIGHTS. It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent Government—the asylum of the nations—can be perpetuated and preserved.

J. W. PHELPS,
Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, Commanding.

Newspaper correspondents on duty at headquarters of military chieftains have learned a degree of caution in comments, nevertheless the one in question does not conceal that Gen. Phelps's production met with a violent opposition, and some delay was thus caused in the promulgation of the precious document. On learning that some of the officers had taken up the cudgel against him, General Phelps quietly remarked, with a slight degree of impatience:

"What did they come down here for? Was it to sacrifice their ease, to waste their time, and perhaps to lay down their lives in a war, simply that a few persons may hold slaves? I did not come for any such purpose. I came to *fight*, and if anybody is afraid, they had better go home. These people, among whom we have come, do not ask any favors of us, and *I ask none of them*. I did not come here to *steal*, but to tell them just what I mean to do."

Others of the officers who dissented from the proclamation, expressed that dissent in respectful terms, and proceeded, like good soldiers, in the discharge of their duties, and will continue to do so. A deep and sincere respect, it is said, was felt for the General, and no one was heard to utter a word detracting from the sincerity of his convictions, or the honesty of his views.

The following is given as a list of rebel vessels captured by the Federal flotilla in Mississippi Sound, between the 21st, and 27th of November.

1. Steamer Anna, loaded with spirits turpentine, rosin and cane-bottom chairs.
2. Schooner Olive, loaded with lumber originally intended for Ship Island, but at this time destined for Fort Pike.
3. Steamer Lewis, loaded with sugar and molasses.
4. Schooner J. H. View, loaded with spirits turpentine and tar.

The trade between New Orleans and Mobile is now entirely stopped. The rebel mail-boat California was chased for seven miles, but threw over several hundred barrels of sugar and molasses, and a large number of cattle, and got clear. The rebels have involuntarily discontinued the navigation of the Sound, but will, in all probability, make another effort to carry freight, as soon as some of their available steamboats can be converted into armed vessels to convoy them them through. Some of the boats have been examined with a view to this object. The Levee at New Orleans is for miles covered with sugar and molasses. The freight by railroad from New Orleans to Mobile is fourteen dollars per hogshead and seven dollars per barrel.

Port Royal News.

The expedition that has left Port Royal, under command of Gen. Viele, and a part of which is destined for Fernandina, Fla., consists of the 47th and 48th New York regiments, 3d New Hampshire, 8th Maine, three companies of the 3d Rhode Island, and two companies of Serrell's volunteer engineers. Gen. Sherman personally accompanies the expedition. There are seventeen gun-boats, twelve troop steamships with men, horses and stores, and two ships with ordnance and ammunition. Commodore Dupont is in command.

Gen. Stevens, with a portion of the second brigade, occupies Beaufort, whither all our sick have been removed for the better hospital accommodations of the palatial mansions deserted by their owners. Daily communication is had with Hilton Head. The health of the troops is improving rapidly. When they first landed at Hilton Head the average deaths were two a day to every thousand, now they do not average more than one death a day to every five thousand.

The seventy-ninth New York and forty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers are to be stationed on Otter Island. This Island is situated about forty miles from Charleston, in St. Helena sound, and about twenty-five miles from Port Royal harbor. The Mayflower went to St. Helena Island on the 10th inst., and took on board three hundred bales of sea island cotton. The United States government have three thousand contrabands in their employ picking and ginning the cotton on the islands. The government have in their possession about $2,000,000 worth of cotton.

The forty-sixth New York regiment occupies Tybee Island, and are throwing up works that may be used for the destruction of Fort Pulaski. The war steamers Flag, Pocahontas and Savannah lay about two miles off Fort Pulaski. It is probable that the main portion of Gen. Viele's command is to stop at Tybee, and take the back way to Savannah. Indeed, it was knowingly said that before many days Savannah and probably Charleston (all that remains of it) would be in possession of our forces.

The Fire at Charleston.

The fire at Charleston proves to have been a very serious affair. Six hundred houses were burned, and seven million dollars' worth of property destroyed. All the business part of the city, together with the principal churches and public buildings, fell a prey to the flames. The slave-insurrection story, which comes appended to the report of the terrific Charleston conflagration, is partly credited in high quarters at Washington, since corroborative evidence of harmful intention on the part of the negroes in South Carolina and other cotton States has been received from Government sources.

The Stone Fleet.

A private letter at New York on Wednesday states that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed, in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston. It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor; and this was to be done on Saturday last. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:

. . . .

In this way it is supposed the harbor by this time is permanently sealed.

☞ The nine Indian Chiefs representing the Creeks, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes of the Southwest, of whose recent interview with U. S. Commissioner Dole we give in another column a full and interesting report, have been all through our camps and forts along the Potomac and have seen whole brigades on review. They have also examined the heavy artillery and small firearms, and seem greatly astonished, having been made to believe by the Secesh, who have tried to operate upon their loyalty, that we had no army and no weapons. The chief remarked to McClellan—"Big army; big guns. Why no go fight?"

☞ Capt. Palmer, of the U. S. steamer Iroquois, is a brother of Gen. James N. Palmer, of the army on the Potomac, and his friends claim for him that when his side of the question has been heard there will be no further doubt, not only of his entire loyalty and good faith, but that he has used the best zeal to accomplish the capture of the Sumter. They ask, therefore, a suspension of the popular verdict for a while. Capt. Palmer was not a schoolmate of Capt. Semmes, nor an intimate friend; and he could not, therefore, have been influenced by the motives assigned to him.

☞ The burning of the Western Transportation Company's propeller Dunkirk, was incorrectly located at Detroit, in our last issue, instead of Buffalo. The Buffalo *Express*, of Wednesday, says the vessel is being raised. Her upper works were entirely consumed, and her planking down to the fender rail. The boiler and engine will probably prove to be nearly valueless, in which case the damage will probably be about $15,000. The loss of property will be about $26,000.

☞ Intelligence has been received within a few days at the Navy Department of the overhauling of the ship Montmorenci, of Bath Maine, on the 28th ult., by the pirate Sumter, in latitude 80 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 58 deg. 40 min. west. She was last from Wales, loaded with coal for the British Mail Steam Company, at St. Thomas. The ship was ransomed for $20,000 and allowed to proceed, after taking a quantity of paints and other ship stores from her.

☞ We mentioned in our last issue the arrest of parties suspected of the mysterious murder of the broker Levy, on Canal street, New York. It was at first thought nothing was stolen, leaving it in doubt if it was not a suicide; but subsequent inquiry proves that the premises were robbed of money and papers to a very considerable amount, which disposes of the presumption on which the verdict of the Coroner's jury was mainly founded, and confirms the belief, derived from other circumstances, that the man was murdered.

☞ The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report a bill abolishing the right of Sutlers to a lien upon soldiers' pay, thereby placing the Sutlers upon the same footing as other dealers. This is an important move toward the abolition of sutlerships, and will have the effect to limit the knavish operations of these gentry. All credits at their own risk must be the rule.

☞ Great activity prevails at the Washington Navy Yard. Projectiles are being manufactured rapidly. One of these, a monster gun just finished, weighing fifteen thousand and ninety-nine pounds, has been mounted in the practice battery, and was fired for the first time on the 17th. The nominal weight of the projectile of this gun is one hundred and fifty pounds.

☞ Miss Slidell is reported as being made quite a heroine in England from the ridiculous stories of her attempt to defend her father from arrest. The bold Britons want her to "bare her breast" again to see how 'twas done.

☞ *Vanity Fair* asks: Since the successful exploit of Captain Wilkes in arresting the rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, upon the briny deep, may it not be truthfully asserted that America rivals England upon the seize?

☞ At Belvidere on Tuesday, the brewery of E. Whitworth was destroyed by fire, a loss of $4000.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Tone of English Dispatches.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS ARRIVED.

Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

Rebel Flags Everywhere.

STEAMER SENT FOR LORD LYONS

POPULAR LETTERS TO SEWARD.

"No Backing Out," the Cry.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ON MEXICO.

Mr. Chase and the Bankers.

He Secures Further Loans.

PROMISES SOMETHING TO BE DONE.

Shoepff Attacks Zollicoffer.

Gen. Pope in Western Missouri.

TAKES 400 PRISONERS

Exchanges Arrive at Cairo.

CLAIB JACKSON CALLS FOR MEN

English News in the South.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.

No messenger has yet come from Minister Adams, but the Boston dispatch agent sent a special courier, thinking the mail bag by the Africa more important than it turned out. There was but little in the mail about the Trent, the English Government not having communicated with Mr. Adams. Indeed, the British Government had not replied decisively to Mr. Adams touching the Nashville. A British messenger to Lord Lyons arrived at midnight, paying $470 for an express train from Boston. Our messenger, with the mail bag, did not arrive till morning. Lord Lyons had an interview with Mr. Seward, who was sent for from the Capitol for the purpose, but he made no communication touching the Trent. No Cabinet meeting has been held since Tuesday. The rumor finds extensive credence that our Government has decided *not* to return Mason and Slidell; but careful inquiry satisfies me that it is unfounded, the more as so early a decision would be in bad taste. It is believed to have been set afloat by the British Legation.

Private letters from England say that the anti-American excitement is unparalleled, except by that after the Fort Sumter bombardment. Secession flags were for sale on the streets of London, and at the Adelphi theatre, where the stars and stripes had previously floated over the Octoroon, (which was running an engagement within,) they are furled on the staff and the rebel flag waves instead. On newly painted cabs the flag of Jeff Davis and British flags are crossed. The Tories and ministerial parties are with each other in this anti-American talk, the "outs" striving to get in, and the "ins" striving to keep in. Seward has letters piled two feet high containing advices touching the English question.

The British man of war Rinaldo, 17 guns, didn't go to squadron but to Annopolis, it is said, to take Lord Lyons on board for home. A leading Senator said to-day that it would not take him; that Mason and Slidell would not be returned, and that there would be no war.

The Executive Session of the Senate to-day was on Mexican affairs.

Voluminous dispatches came to the Navy Department to-day from the Southern coast, concerning the capture of the rebel privateer Royal Yacht on the 13th, and other matters. It is also stated that the schooner Sam Houston, tender to the Santee, chased ashore on Saint Louis bar, a schooner of 60 tons burden, which was completely wrecked. The sloop Vincennes and a Mississippi river steamer were captured off the Northeast pass of the Mississippi, while attempting to run the blockade; as was also the English barque Empress, from Rio Janerio, with coffee. Commerce between New Orleans and Mobile has been broken up; four steamers and two sloops loaded with molasses having been captured. Large quantities of freight remain on the New Orleans wharves awaiting transportation, which, with Ship Island in our hands, and gunboats briskly navigating the inland waters, they will never have.

The Committee of the Senate and House, on the conduct of the war, will rake matters fore and aft. They were a selection made by Hamlin and Grow.

The Government has intelligence of the arrival of additional troops from the South at Manassas, whither the rebels seem to be bringing every available man.

The schooner Charity, chartered by Senator Simmons, was seized under the express provision of her license, which provides that she should not touch any part of the coast south of Maryland, under penalty of the confiscation of said vessel.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Capt. Seymour, with dispatches to Lord Lyons, and Capt. George Cook, with dispatches to our Government from Minister Adams, have arrived here. The contents of the dispatches brought by the Queen's messenger to Lord Lyons had not been communicated to our Government up to one o'clock this afternoon. The President will send a message to the Senate on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, which will be considered in Executive session. A rumor is afloat that the Government has decided to return Mason and Slidell, but we are satisfied this is untrue. The Africa will carry to England a dispatch from Lord Lyons, containing little more than the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American Government his instructions from the Foreign Office.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia and Hayti under advisement, and will report favorably at an early day.

From the numerous dispatches that have been received here yesterday, there is fear expressed among the people in different parts of the country that the Government may be induced by some diplomacy to give up the traitors, Mason and Slidell. I have the highest authority for saying the possibility of their surrender, under any necessity, does not exist. The President is firm and immovable on this point. A Cabinet meeting was held to-day at which the English question was discussed, of course informally. There was but one sentiment—that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the rebels. I have the best authority for saying the demand of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will refute the report that Mr. Seward or any other member of the Cabinet has been eager to provoke a foreign war.

A resolution offered in the Washington City Council favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table by a vote of 4 to 9.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—There is a report here, this morning, which is generally credited, that one Lieutenant and four privates of the national troops, on patrol duty, last night, at Mount Vernon, were shot during the night. A regiment has been sent there this morning.

A Cabinet meeting was called to-day noon, the subject of consultation doubtless being the demands of the British Government in the Slidell-Mason affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President has recognized Carl Frederick Adaee, of Cincinnati, Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz for the Western States of America.

Geo. S. Fisher, of San Francisco, has been appointed Vice Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, in place of E. M. Darr; salary $2,000 per annum.

Capt. Robt. Haley, of San Francisco, is appointed U. S. Consul at Manzanilla, Mexico, vice A. Morell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is believed that Lord Lyons has not yet made any official communication to the Secretary of State.

A number of private letters have been received here from England. They represent the war feeling as intense, and their tone is the same as previous letters. It is believed here that the affair may yet be honorably adjusted.

Gen. Butler has arrived here.

Capt. Wilkes visited Congress to-day, and was cordially received.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, December 19th, 1861.

A flag of truce boat, from Columbus, arrived in sight this evening, having on board ten released Federal prisoners, as follows:

H. Harrington, 12th Ill.; Martin Tanksley, 27th Ill.; Black, 31st Ill.; A. Anderson, 27th Ill.; Shaw, 30th Ill.; H. T. Stine, 7th Iowa; W. E. Gregg, 7th Iowa; W. W. Sapp, 7th Iowa; and T. M. Smith, General Grant's ostler.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th, has the following:

"KNOXVILLE, Dec. 17th.

"Two more of the bridge burners, Union men, were hung to-day by order of Gen. W. H. Carroll.

"Vice President Stephens is seriously ill."

I learn further that the Confederates are vigorously fortifying Memphis. There are two gunboats and a floating battery of 20 guns, the largest of the guns being a 68-pounder rifled.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 18th, states that Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the Confederates.

Jeff. Thompson is still busy fortifying New Madrid.

There is a masked battery on Island No. 10, below Columbus, most of the guns from which have been removed to Madrid.

A pontoon bridge is being constructed over the river at Memphis.

This side of Memphis there is a fort of 102 guns, called Fort Pillow. Fort Randolph, near Memphis, is being strongly fortified. A good fort has been built on the Mississippi, at the Kentucky and Tennessee line, but no guns are mounted.

The rebels are jubilant over the English interference in the Mason and Slidell affair.

The number of Federal prisoners still at Memphis is eighty-seven. Desertions from the rebel army are frequent and numerous; and report says that Memphis is full of Union men.

Tennessee money is 40 per cent. discount in Memphis.

Gov. Claib. Jackson was in Columbus yesterday. He has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Missouri to furnish Jeff. Thompson with 20,000 men, and augment Price's force to 60,000.

It is said that Cheatham's men bayoneted our wounded on the field at Belmont.

Watches are placed at all the bridges of the railroads leading out of Memphis, fearful of Union men burning them.

Col. Totten, Chief of Artillery, is here, inspecting artillery and fort guns.

Commodore Foote was serenaded last night, and an address in his honor made to him. The Commodore replied in a very neat speech.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, December 19, 1861.

No details have been received of Gen. Pope's accounts, beyond those published in the evening papers. Pope's forces met a train guarded by 200 rebels, who fled precipitately. They were pursued and 150 captured by our cavalry. He then surrounded Clinton, and took nearly 300 more rebels, officers and men, prisoners, besides receiving a large amount of baggage, ammunition and guns. Another fight is soon expected.

It is understood here that the commission appointed by Gen. Halleck to levy an assessment of $10,000 on the secesh tax-payers, have prepared the necessary papers, and will to-morrow proceed to notify the parties. Among the principal are the names of Benoist & Wills, bankers. The names of several violent rebel women figure in the list, among them Mrs. Gen. Frost, who owns a large amount of property here.

Six rebel prisoners from North Missouri arrived this morning by railroad.

The bogus Camp Jackson prisoners have returned from Cairo, and have been confined in the military prison. They will be put to work with a chain and ball tied to their legs, as a punishment.

VISITORS TO CHICAGO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19, 1861.

A party of gentlemen from St. Louis are on board the train and will be at the Sherman House in the morning. Their names are as follows: Danl G. Taylor, Mayor of St. Louis; Geo. R. Taylor, President of the Pacific Railroad; Isaac Rosenfeld, Cashier of the State Savings Association; Jos. C. Barlow, Banker; Geo. Knapp, Editor *Missouri Republican*; Chas. Drake, Attorney-at-Law; L. M. Shreve, Attorney; Adolphus Meir, Merchant; E. W. Dreyer, Merchant; F. O. Day, Merchant; Thomas B. Taylor, Merchant; Edward Wilder, Merchant. They are on a pleasure excursion, and will visit the places of public interest. They will remain a couple of days.

GEN. POPE'S EXPEDITION.

He Sweep the Country between Osceola and Lexington, and takes over 400 Prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Dispatches received at Headquarters from Gen. Pope, state that after a forced march, yesterday, he got between the enemy encamped six miles from Chilhowee, Johnson county, twenty-two hundred strong, and the enemy at Clinton, Henry county, but as soon as they heard his approach they beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, army munitions, papers &c., in our possession. Gen. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry, and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of the army. At Johnston, Bates county, the rebels being so closely pursued, scattered in all directions, but mostly towards the south.

Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance through to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured a hundred and fifty of the fleeing rebels, with all their baggage, horses, &c. Other squads of from ten to fifteen, were taken, making the aggregate number of prisoners about three hundred. No fighting is reported to have occurred.

Gen. Pope says the whole of the country between Rose Hill in the west, and Grand River in the south, is clear of rebels.

Gen. Price has only eight thousand troops at Osceola.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—The following, from official sources, are all the particulars received of the fight at Clinton:

Yesterday, our army, in several detachments, under the general direction of Gen. Pope, made a series of concerted movements upon the enemy at Clinton and the surrounding country, which resulted in driving the rebels into a common centre, at or near Clinton, when they were all taken prisoners of war; 150 of them were captured in a body. Other little squads of from ten to fifteen were also duly cared for. The total number of prisoners is not far from 400. All their baggage, arms, munitions and papers were safely secured.

The whole rebel force at and around Clinton, which has recently infested that country between Carrollton and Clinton, was dispersed. Our troops have full possession of the entire country between the points named.

This brilliant maneuver was planned by Major General Halleck, and executed in a brilliant manner by Gen. Pope. The loss of life on either side is not known. The whole country, Gen. Pope states, is now clear of rebels as far west as Rose Hill and as far north as Grand River. The General will return to Sedalia with his main body, after sending a cavalry force to Lexington to destroy the ferry-boats.

Price has not at present more than 8,000 men. More of his soldiers are leaving than are obtained by his recruiting system.

General Sigel left this city to-day for Rolla.

LATER NEWS AT HAND.

Steamer America Passed Cape Race with Two Days Later News from Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 19.—The steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown, on Sunday the 8th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, three and a half miles distant. The news boat reached within half a mile of the vessel, but evidently was not seen, as the steamer left without being boarded.

The America took the place of the Persia, and will be at New York on Sunday.

From Cairo and the South.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.—Memphis papers of the 17th report ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, in Columbus. Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation on the 14th, calling for 20,000 men, to rendezvous at New Madrid. The rebels fear an attack on Mobile and New Orleans. Troops from Columbus had arrived at New Orleans.

All quiet here.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.—Mr. WADE, of Ohio, presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio asking that John C. Fremont be appointed a Lieutenant-General.

The resolution of the House to adjourn till the 6th of January was taken up, and without coming to any conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to amend the act of July last, which grants one hundred dollars bounty to the soldiers at the expiration of two years and to those soldiers honorably discharged by reason of wounds and disabilities, so as to extend its provisions to those who entered the service under the first proclamation of the President and were similarly disqualified, was, after debate, laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, to be built by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the public interest.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered and advocated an amendment that the gunboats be constructed at the navy yards, as far as practicable, or by private contract after giving ten days' notice. Mr. Vallandigham incidentally said, in the course of his remarks, that rather than yield the principles which we have held for years, he was prepared to meet the combined hostility of the whole world; and this he believed to be the sentiment of the entire American people.

Mr. Vallandingham's amendment was disagreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Post Office, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office, based on the recommendation of the Post Master General in his report. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Committee on Elections were instructed to enquire and report whether any person holding office under the United States, and receiving compensation therefor, is at the same time holding a seat here and receiving compensation as a member of the House.

A resolution was passed directing an inquiry into the building of the Capitol and Treasury extension; whether the contract is being faithfully performed, and whether the work cannot be done at less expense to the Government.

Mr. COLFAX reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege, the consideration of which was postponed until the second Tuesday in January.

The consular and diplomatic bill was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, a resolution was adopted instructing the Select Committee on Contracts to inquire whether the transportation of troops by railroad was by special contract or otherwise, &c., and calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all orders relative to the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

Adjourned.

A BATTLE TO HEAR FROM.

Gen. Shoepff Marches out to Attack Zollicoffer—Battle Probably fought Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says advices from Somerset say that, yesterday morning at day light, Gen. Shoepff, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels. Gen. Zollicoffer is in position on Fishing Creek, with six thousand men and some artillery. Shoepff's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, Hoskins's Kentucky regiment, and the 17th, 31st, 30th, and 38th Ohio regiments; and Standart's Ohio and Hewitt's Kentucky batteries of ten guns, four of which are rifled, two smooth bore, and two Parrott guns. Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing. Gen. Shoepff was confident of whipping him, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennesseeans led the column. It is probable the battle took place yesterday or to-day.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Artillery Duels Across the River—Rebels Driven Back with Slaughter.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Dec. 19.—This morning a rebel battery of three guns, and supported by two hundred infantry, commenced shelling Col. Geary's encampment. About twenty shells fell in the camp. The Twenty-eighth Regiment (Geary's) battery returned the fire, and in a short time silenced theirs, driving back another gun that was coming to reinforce them. The rebels were driven from their position with fourteen killed and many wounded. We did not lose a man. Our guns were then turned on a house on the Virginia shore, where 150 rebels were secreted, driving them out, killing and wounding many.

Secretary Chase in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The *Times* says the Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and another meeting of our associated banks was held yesterday afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wants of the Government for the next six months, formerly stated by Mr. Chase to be $275,000,000, but to arrange a matter of account involving the ten or twelve millions under the negotiations of the 8th of August. After this affair was adjusted, the meeting adjourned to meet to-day in consultation with the Secretary on more important matters.

It is possible that the magnitude of the real question likely to be presented, to wit: the supply of $275,000,000 to the Treasury between the first of January and the 30th of June, on the specie basis, which the proceedings of last night have declared to be the policy of the banks, will be profoundly appreciated by a general, generous, enlightened concert with the Government. It is more than possible that the operations of the Treasury and the movements of the associated banks of the Atlantic cities may go forward for some time, if not indefinitely, on the desired basis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—At the bank meeting to-day, all pending questions of accounts with the Treasury Department were harmoniously adjusted. Secretary Chase stated that the present balances with the associated banks will be sufficient for the wants of the government until the middle of January, before which time he had confident expectations that our military and naval operations will give brilliant and decisive results, and he did not doubt that the questions with Great Britain would have a pacific solution. He made no proposition for further financial arrangements at this time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A rumor prevails that Secretary Chase received a dispatch from Washington that justifies the belief that the Trent affair will be amicably arranged.

The Rebel Works at Centerville—Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday have been received.

The Centerville, Fairfax county, correspondent of the Richmond *Despatch*, writes, Dec. 15th, that the fortifications around Centerville are now completed, and present quite a formidable appearance, for field fortifications. They are built very strong, some of the works being bastioned forts, constructed in a manner that shows skilful engineering on the part of somebody—Gen. Beauregard, it is supposed. Some care seems to have been taken with embrasures, which are built to combine convenience for handling the guns with the best method for protecting the men. They are very strongly built, with hurdles and sand-boxes, and will stand a heavy cannonading before giving way—the armaments of these forts having been received from a place where they make most excellent guns. They have been put in position, and all that is now asked for, is for Gen. McClellan to bring on his Yankees.

Different artillery corps are drilling in these batteries nearly every day, and some have become proficient marksmen. All have attained perfectly the range of any point where a war-like battery could be placed.

A series of resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee relative to the opening of the Southern ports, and recommending that no crops of cotton be seeded the ensuing year.

R. M. T. Hunter is censured by the correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, for wishing to resign his place in the Cabinet, to avoid the trials which possibly await the Administration.

The *Examiner* says: "Intelligence apparently better founded than that which generally finds its way from Washington has been received of an intention on the part of the military authorities of the United States to make an advance on the lines of the Potomac and risk another general engagement within the next ten days."

From Port Royal—Senator Simmons's "Charity" Venture.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* which left Port Royal last Sunday, arrived at Fort Monroe at an early hour yesterday morning. She stopped at Hatteras, leaving that place yesterday, and brings a mail and passengers. Everything is quiet at Hatteras. Nothing has happened to disturb the usual monotony there, except the usual storms.

The schooner *Charity*, said to be owned by Senator Simmons, of R. I., arrived at Hatteras on the 15th inst., with an assorted cargo, including a large proportion of whisky. She also took a Collector to Hatteras, and on arriving he procured a building from the Commissary, which he proposed using as a Custom House. The *Charity's* papers, however, were very irregular, and on the 17th inst. Capt. Warden, of the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, took the *Charity* as a prize to New York.

There is little news of interest from Port Royal. The Federal troops have fully occupied the town of Beaufort. Large quantities of cotton continued to be gathered and brought to the coast.

The News from England at the South

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17, (via Baltimore, Dec. 18.)—A flag of truce has just come from Norfolk. The greatest excitement prevails in Richmond and Norfolk in regard to the news from England. How the intelligence reached Richmond, we are unable to say, but they had the news this morning all over the South. A great many people will go against England should she interfere in the affair and demand Mason and Slidell. The Union spirit is evidently awakening.

Southern News via Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 18.—By a flag of truce to-day we have a Richmond paper this morning. We extract from it the following news:

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, via New Orleans, 17.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* says the Yankees' advance force of from 5,000 to 6,000 are at Green River, with some artillery, but have shown no disposition to cross the river. They are repairing the bridge.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 16.—Advices represent that Humphrey Marshall is steadily advancing towards Lexington and meeting with little or no opposition. A gentleman who left Paducah on the 13th inst., states that the Federals had only 6,000 men there, 10,000 at Cairo and Bird's Point, and 700 at Smithland, Kentucky.

A dispatch from Frankfort, dated 9th inst., says that Gen. Crittenden was at Cumberland Gap on Saturday with a large force, and that 5,000 men at Morristown would join him. It is feared Gen. Crittenden will invade Kentucky from that point.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* of the — inst., gives an account of an attack on the city of Matamoras by Gen. Caravajal. He commenced the attack on the 20th. Great carnage took place, and the hour that the *Flag* went to press both parties claimed success.

Gen. Floyd's army has been ordered to Bowling Green, Ky. The removal of this army to the far West, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, leaves a very large portion of Virginia exposed to the enemy. The effect upon the temper of the people in the exposed counties will be extremely untoward.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th inst., says: "We are assured that resolutions have been introduced into Congress, offering sympathy to the people of Maryland, and urging such a policy in the conduct of the war as to open the way for her admission into the Southern Confederacy."

On Saturday last the Hastings Court entered an order directing that all free negroes be sold who do not pay their taxes by the January term of the court.

Confederate States bonds of the $15,000,000 issue, are quoted at 98@98 1-4.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The *Bulletin* of this city has a statement by a Union refugee from Richmond, who escaped on the claim of being a British subject. There was considerable Union feeling prevalent there. The fugitives belonged to a Union club, but their rendezvous being discovered, they were obliged to scatter. Twenty-two hundred rebel soldiers were sick at Richmond. The rebels have sunk hulks near Norfolk, rendering all approach to it by water impossible. An attempt was made on Monday last to launch the Merrimac, but she stuck on the ways and could not be moved up or down.

Lexington (Ky.) Amphitheater Burned—Officer Shot.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 19.—The amphitheater at the fair grounds, where a regiment of soldiers are encamped, was completely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000 or $12,000. During the excitement a sentinel shot Joel Hickman, First Lieutenant in Col. Wonley's cavalry, killing him instantly.

A Prize Captured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The British ship Cheshire, from Liverpool, in attempting to run the blockade at Savannah, was captured by the gun boat Augusta, and has been sent here in charge of a prize crew.

Her cargo consisted chiefly of coffee, salt, and army blankets.

Gen. Kelly's Progress Towards Winchester.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 17.—General Kelly is progressing steadily towards Winchester from Romney. He has daily skirmishes with the rebel advance guard.

Money Relations with England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Exchange on London is firm at 110@111. The *Post* says about three hundred thousand dollars goes forward in the Africa.

Confession of Charles Jefferds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Evidence was given to-day that Chas. Jefferds confessed to a brother of the murdered man his guilt in the death of John Walton, his step-father, in June, 1860.

Excitement in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—The warlike feeling is running very high here and throughout the Province.

Our National Finances.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

The following is the summary of the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1861.

SIR—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, as follows, viz:

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of courts	$9,781,833.90
For supplying deficiencies in the revenue of the General Post Office	3,145,000.00
For pensions	1,450,000.00
For Indian Department	1,866,835.32
For army proper, &c., including miscellaneous	343,600,275.21
For Military Academy	199,611.40
For fortifications, ordnance, &c.	16,160,190.00
For Naval Establishment	44,625,665.01
Total	$420,829,320.91

To the estimate are added statements showing:

First—The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenues from customs	$5,440,914.14
For compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	700,000.00
For civilization of Indians	10,000.00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000.00
For interest on the public debt	39,934,986.90
For redemption of the loan of 1842	2,883,364.67
Total	$49,167,244.67

Second—The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be expended on June 30, 1862, part of which are required for the payment of liabilities for the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1862, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year during June 30, 1863, viz:

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$4,019,823.19
For interior, pensions, and Indians	775,527.58
For navy	539,329.19
Total	$5,334,679.93
Grand total	$475,331,245.51

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1862, that the sum of $850,431.18 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers furnished by the several departments containing explanations in regard to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COAST DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress the following estimates of the Engineer Department of amounts required for fortifications now existing, or in course of construction, and also for temporary and field fortifications, and engineer operations in the field, for bridge trains and equipage, and for tool and siege trains, for the second half of the current fiscal year and all of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. They are additional estimates to those heretofore transmitted to Congress:

For fortifications on the Northern frontier, including fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo and Detroit	$750,000
Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New York	150,000
Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	150,000
Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine	150,000
Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass.	75,000
Fort Winthrop and exterior batteries, Boston harbor	100,000
Fort at New Bedford harbor, Mass.	150,000
Fort Adams, Newport harbor, R. I.	50,000
Fort Schuyler, East river, New York	25,000
Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York	250,000
Commencement of casemate at battery on Staten Island, New York	100,000
New battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York	100,000
Fort at Sandy Hook, entrance to New York harbor, New Jersey	300,000
Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Penn.	25,000
Fort Delaware, on Delaware river	50,000
New fort opposite Fort Delaware, on Delaware shore	200,000
Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Md.	200,000
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.	200,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.	50,000
Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida	200,000
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Fla.	200,000
Additional fort at the Tortugas, Fla.	100,000
Fort at Ship Island, Coast of Mississippi	100,000
Fort at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco harbor	200,000
Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco harbor	150,000
Contingencies of fortifications	100,000
Total	$4,710,000

President Lincoln's First Levee.

[Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, 17th.]

The President gave his first levee of the season to-night. The White House was thronged with a brilliant company of citizens and civil and military officers of the Government. The President, although not wearing that ruddy glow that he had when he first came to Washington from the West, looks quite healthy, and was pleasant and sociable. Mrs. Lincoln never seemed in finer spirits. She was attired in a light figured silk brocade, elegantly flowered. Upon her head was a beautiful wreath of flowers, and her fingers sparkled with diamonds and pearls.

Next to the President in attraction was Gen. McClellan. The moment he entered the house all eyes were turned upon him. The President grasped the General with both hands, saying, "My dear General, I am glad to see you and Mrs. McClellan." The President then conducted Mrs. McClellan to Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. McClellan was a new star in the Presidential mansion, and shared the honors with Mrs. Lincoln with a modest grace and dignity that won her hosts of admirers. She is of medium height and fine form. Her eye is a hazel, splendid and speaking.

Secretaries Cameron, Smith and Welles and ladies were present, also Assistant Secretaries Scott, of the War Department, and Seward, of the State Department, with their ladies. The great fact which marked the levee with some degree of importance, and which may hereafter be quoted as significant is, that the Ministers of England, France, Spain and Prussia did not appear at the levee; but the Ministers of Russia, Sweden, Bremen and Nicaragua were present, and the Russian Minister was especially cordial in his conversation with the President. The miscellaneous company was quite brilliant and numerous.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (2 $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (6m $1.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (6m $3.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (6m $10.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (6m $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square, for each subsequent month.
$6.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries or Boots and Shoes wanted in Exchange for part cash and part good farming lands. Apply for two days at Room 20 Richmond House, or address "D. M." Tribune Office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 70 North Franklin street, a Red and White Cow, about six years old; short horns, turned up, had but three teats, a piece of her tail cut off; she is with calf. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, or give information concerning her, will be suitably rewarded. FRANK FLYNN, 70 North Franklin st.

EDWARD'S CHURCH.—The Elders elect of this Church will be ordained this Friday Evening. Services to be conducted by Rev. Dr. Patterson, assisted by other members of the Presbytery. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front Rooms, with board, can be had at 61 Monroe street.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!—The Collector for North Chicago is now ready to receive the Taxes due for the year 1861. Call at 128 North Clark street, corner of Ohio, and pay the same. C. JOHNSON, Collector.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any one wishing to engage in a Commission Business, with a capital of $2,000 to $5,000. Unexceptionable city references required and given. For particulars address Post Office Box 3147, with full name and address.

WANTED—In every county in the West, an active agent for two articles, one or both of which is used by every person in the community. Salary from twenty to forty dollars a month, and a reasonable allowance for expenses. Full directions and two samples (one of each, that retails for fifty cents), sent to any person of good address who desires employment for the winter, on receipt of twenty-eight cents. Address HALL BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3879.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A party wishes to dispose of some good farm mortgages, varying in amount from $500 to $4,000, for stocks of Boots and Shoes. Any wholesale house wishing particularly to reduce its stock can have this opportunity. I would also purchase the entire of a suitable retail stock in the city or country. For particulars address "B. S.," care P. O. Box 1792, Chicago.

TO GRAIN DEALERS AND OTHERS WHO WISH TO OPERATE IN GRAIN.—I wish to arrange with parties at several points in the country, to purchase grain on joint account, to be shipped here and sold. I will furnish funds, the parties in the country giving real estate security for the same, until the accounts are closed. Parties desiring to engage in this will state the advantages of their respective locations, and address "A. M." care Post Office Box 1792, Chicago.

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATOR.—This neat and useful scientific instrument foretells the approach of storms twenty-four hours in advance. Local and traveling agents will find it one of the most saleable and profitable curiosities of the day. Samples mailed on receipt of 50 cents, by the manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, New Jersey.
☞ Country editors copying the above and sending paper will receive the instrument free.

WHO DID IT?—Any person who saw a young woman knocked down on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, on Wednesday evening, by a team (single or double), the driver of which, after the outrage, whipped up out of the way, will confer a great favor on the undersigned by furnishing information that will enable him to proceed against the offender. It is time that a legal demonstration was made of the almost forgotten fact, that foot-passengers in Chicago have some rights that drivers of hacks, express wagons and drays are bound to respect. Address C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, December, 1861.

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
We take a pleasure in noticing the beautiful display of fine PICTURES AND MIRRORS In the New Store opened by MESSRS. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO., No. 124 South Clark Street, Under Fassett & Cook's. Also, 48 Lasalle street, next to the Old Democrat Office. They have a large assortment of Richly Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and Black Walnut Photograph Frames, just suitable for Christmas or New Year Gifts, at low prices. Parties wanting anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Visitors welcome at all times. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, December 19th, 1861.
Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of Duty and Storage, within the time required by law on the following merchandise, now stored in bond in the United States Bonded Cellar at the Port of Chicago; and proper notice having been given as required by law, and the owners or consignees having failed to comply with the conditions of the required laws, the said merchandise. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the United States Bonded Cellar, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described merchandise, for the payment of duty, storage, interest and expenses, viz:
"L," Nos. 19 and 20, two one-eighth pipes of Brandy, bonded by J. McDonald.
"D," Nos. 1226, 1227, 1236 and 1243; four one-half pipes of Brandy, L. B. Robe.
"W B," Nos. 1226, 1227, 1262, 1229 and 1230; five one-half pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B," Nos. 1223, 1225, 1230 and 1236; five quarter pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B," No. 1260; one one-eighth pipe of Brandy, S. F. White.
"W B," 1 and 1st; four casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"F R," 1 and 3, two cases Wine, Fisk & Ripley.
"W B," 1256, 1286, 1288, 12 0, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1221 and 1222; ten one-half pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W B," 1224, 1225, 1228, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1242, 1244 and 1246 seven quarter pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
"W. B," 1247, 1284, 1258, 1262, 1264, 1265 and 1267; seven one eighth casks of Brandy, Wm. Bois.
LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

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Illinois Central Railroad Company
Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.
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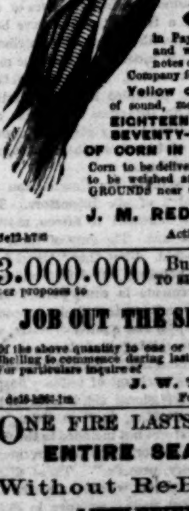

THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.
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3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING of the above quantity in one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.

The practice of most civilized nations is their testimony in favor of the necessity and justice of a General Bankrupt Law. That our country has not enjoyed the benefit of such a statute, save for a brief period which followed the commercial disasters of 1837, is due not so much perhaps to the opinion of our people adverse to such enactments, as to the partial and incomplete relief which insolvents have found under State laws, and to the rapidity with which that class of unfortunates have usually retrieved their commercial mishaps. But it is unquestionably true that of all the people in Christendom, we are those who have most frequent occasion to invoke that debt-expunging process which all bankrupt laws are invented to legalize. In this country where the gains of commerce are unusually large, where material wealth is so universally distributed, and where no monopolies oppress the many for the benefit of the few, bankruptcies are fearfully frequent and the uncertainty of all commercial operations is notorious and proverbial. The reason is not in the prodigality of our people, nor in their want of commercial experience and knowledge; but in that ill-contrived and ruinous banking system which is not ridiculous and farcical only because it has such unlimited potency for mischief. Probably nine-tenths of the bankruptcies in the United States are directly traceable to it. Indeed, when we see what that system is—how it makes money plenty and inflates prices to-day by the floods of paper which it pours out from sixteen hundred rag-mills, each competing with the others, and all without any regulation or control—how it stimulates speculation and over-trading just at the time when the "breaks" should be put on, and how, at the moment that the debtors, deluded by the fictitious values which it has created, need relief, its whole strength is necessarily put forth to save itself from ruin—when we see these things repeated again and again, each time with new aggravations and more serious losses, we need only wonder that any business man escapes. Few do. Of the merchants doing business in our cities, a very large majority have, at one time or another, been compelled to suspend—to get extension upon extension—to compromise—in other words, to fail. The ordeal is almost universal; and the iniquitous paper money system is the pregnant cause.

We have long been of the opinion that any nation which permits its sovereign prerogative—coining money and issuing bills of credit to circulate as money—to be invaded as that prerogative is invaded in our country—which gives up the entire business of the people to the hazards and losses which any tampering with the coin of the nation, or that which supplies the place of coin in the transactions of commerce—is mainly responsible for the consequences, and that it is bound by every obligation of honor and honesty to give them relief, by its legislation, from the evils which its own carelessness and imprudence bring upon them. Hence we regard a General Bankrupt Law not only as a present and perpetual necessity, but an act of simple justice to the debtor, which the sovereignty cannot, ought not, to postpone.

We have seen only the abstract of the law lately reported to Congress, by the committee to which it was intrusted, and cannot judge of the wisdom or safety of its provisions; but we gather enough of its general plan and scope to see that it was devised by men who believe that the sponging process should be thorough and complete—that not only the simply unfortunate, but the prodigal and the reckless, the sharper and the adventurer—may be put through the one hopper, and come out clean. Herein is, we think, a great error. The law, as it stands, seems to have been devised for those whom debt has overwhelmed, without regard to the manner in which debt was contracted. The rascal who, with the opportunity to lay the ground work of competency, frittered away his chances in riotous living; the swindler who, by misrepresentation which amounts to stealing, has fooled away other men's money, and in the security of conscious rascality, now bids his creditors defiance—these are all embraced in the plan of relief which should be extended only to those whom the hazards of trade conducted with honesty and common prudence have prostrated. The English law ought here to have been the model for imitation. That divides debtors into three classes, by the result of judicial inquiry; and as they are classified, their moral status as business men is indubitably fixed, and the opportunities of the flagrantly dishonest for future mischief, are narrowed down to a point which they rarely can overleap.

Again, the manner of the appointment of the Assignees in Bankruptcy leaves the door open to unlimited fraud and abuse. The Assignee should be a public officer under the law, and, if possible, a man of such integrity and skill that his action will never be questioned; he should be under heavy bonds for the proper performance of his duty, and the penalties for malfeasance should be fully proportioned to the great magnitude of his trusts.

Once more: The matter of costs has been overlooked. In England, the fees in bankruptcy invariably eat up small estates in the Commissioners' Courts, leaving the creditor no dividend whatever. In the draft for a law before us, these fees are gauged by the ordinary cost of proceedings in the United States District Courts. We need not say that fees so taxed will be unnecessarily oppressive; nor that they should be so materially reduced as to meet the expectations of small creditors and the requirements of the multitude of small properties upon which the Courts will adjudicate under the provisions of the act.

The law is evidently temporary and so intended. We have said that it should be perpetual,—framed not as a make-shift of to-day, but as a statute which subsequent legislatures will be indisposed to repeal. As long as we have sixteen hundred banks to disturb the normal operations of commerce, and rob patient industry of its fruits, so long will a Bankrupt Law be a necessity. That act of 1841-2 failed only because it was hastily concocted, and made operative before it was matured—a warning to legislatures of to-day that they should not neglect. As some form of Bankrupt act will probably pass, we have a right to insist, as it affects property that may be counted by hundreds of millions, that the full wisdom of Congress shall be devoted to its preparation, and that we are not cursed with a statute which the people will label: "An Act for the Benefit of Rascals who won't Pay."

☞ The aristocracy of Great Britain earnestly desire the dismemberment and destruction of the Great Republic. Our present extremity is their long wished for opportunity. The United States has been growing too powerful and opulent to suit the notions of the English trading classes; and their Republican form of Government and the large liberties enjoyed by the people are hateful in the sight of the privileged classes. The example of our prosperity and freedom causes the laboring masses of England to long for a similar form of Government. Republicanism has been spreading very rapidly in Great Britain during the past few years, and has given great uneasiness and alarm to the titled aristocracy of Church and State. When the news of the breaking out of the war reached Europe, the British oligarchy danced for joy, exclaiming, "The great "American bubble has bursted! Republi-"canism has proven a failure!" They now seek to place our Union between two rival and hostile nations—Canada and Secessia. Shall we cease saving slavery, and turn in and save the Great Republic from the paws of the British lion and the fangs of the Secession serpent? Let charity begin at home. We fight for National existence and Republican institutions.

HOW EUROPE REGARDS OUR WAR.

The country finds itself stared in the face by a war with England and expresses astonishment. But why should we be amazed? The threatened collision with Great Britain is one of the inevitable fruits of the policy of protecting slavery while trying to try to save the Union.

Reflecting men predicted months ago that we should become embroiled this winter with Great Britain from the do-nothing course our Administration and Generals were pursuing. All Europe sees why our armies obtain little success, and comprehend perfectly, the reason of the feebleness with which the war is prosecuted. They understand that our rulers are afraid of hurting slavery, and consequently cannot be in earnest in the prosecution of the war. Every sensible man in Europe admits that our Government can put down the rebellion whenever it employs the necessary means at its command, and resolutely sets about the work. But it is felt that the war has been conducted on pro-slavery principles, and that the safety of slavery concerned our generals more than the preservation of the Union. A leading London paper declared, before the news of the Trent affair reached there, that—

"The American civil war is a huge faction fight "in which the South fought to establish a slave-"holding Empire out of the fragments of the "Great Republic, and the North fought to keep "the chains on the rebel's bondmen. For never "was a pretence more lying and cowardly than that "this insolent republic, this section of a national-"ity, this vaporing mob, which crowns its general "(McClellan) a Napoleon before he has won a vic-"tory, is *contending for the principle of freedom.* "Woe to the black wretch who fancies that, after "the battle has been fought, and the confederacy "chained, he may escape Northwards unpursued "by the bloodhounds of the fugitive slave law."

This is the universal feeling in Europe and it is idle to expect that the sympathies of the masses will be enlisted on our side, while the war continues to be conducted on pro-slavery principles. Europeans see that the secessionists are in savage earnest, and fight murderously, because they have a fixed idea for which they fight, and that is, the establishment of a Slave Empire; hence, their campaign is fire and sword. European people perceive that the North is intent on conducting the war in the way best calculated to inflict the least possible injury on slavery, under the absurd notion of restoring the *status quo ante bellum*, bringing back the rebels and slaves in the same relative condition of owner and "property" as before the war. The people of Europe have no symyathy and little toleration, for such programme. They would rather see the Great Republic dismembered than to have it restored half free and half slave.

A cotton famine is beginning to rage in England; the stock of cotton is drawing to an end; the financial affairs of that country are becoming alarmingly deranged; vast bodies of workmen are thrown out of employment by the failure of the cotton supply, in consequence of the blockade. The revenues of the British Government are falling off; the exports and imports of the merchants have greatly diminished, and and hard times and distress are settling down on both islands. The cause is attributed to the American war and the blockade. The British people want cotton, and the aristocracy want the Union dissevered. The former, regarding it as a pro-slavery war on both sides, have united with the latter in the purpose of breaking the blockade. If the capture of Mason and Slidell does not furnish sufficient pretext, some other one will be found.

The present method of prosecuting the war repels the sympathies of the people of Europe, creates disgust and contempt, and has the effect of tempting foreign powers to interfere, whose commerce is injured by our contest. The surest way to keep England and France from breaking the blockade and taking sides with the traitors, is to proclaim the freedom of the slaves of the rebels, and call on all loyal men to strike for the salvation and perpetuity of the Union. Had this been done three months ago, the rebellion would have been on its last legs ere now, and there would not be the least danger of foreign interference, cotton or no cotton. Our cruisers might board forty Trent's and the British lion would scarcely growl, because the well wishes and sympathy of the English people would be warmly enlisted in behalf of our cause, and the arristocracy would not be permitted to raise a finger against us. What have we gained by pursuing the opposite course? What have we made by our clumsy efforts to preserve from harm the "sum of all villainies?"

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

One of the objects Great Britain has in view in picking a quarrel and going to war with this country, is to place the loyal States between two foreign and hostile powers, and to reduce the territorial limits of this Republic to a long, narrow strip, resembling somewhat the shape of an Hourglass, with British Canada for a Northern, and Secessia under a British protectorate, for a Southern boundary. The seceded States would owe their independence to British intervention and assistance, and their future existence to a British alliance, which in effect would be a protectorate. In return for such protection, England would stipulate for a monopoly of their trade—buying their cotton and paying for it in manufactures. The Government of Jeffdom would be a military despotism, resting on slaves for an industrial class. A titled nobility, preceded by restricted suffrage, would be next in order. A Scion of the British royal family would probably be imported to rule over Secessia, and shed luster upon the new aristocracy.

Report of the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has just issued a circular, stating the general objects and results of its organization, and appealing for additional contributions for their prosecution. The financial statement shows that they have received over $28,000 in money, of which, according to the latest report, about $18,000 have been expended in salaries and traveling expenses, printing, hospital supplies, &c., the latter item, including nurses, amounting to $2,596. The amount still on hand is about $10,000—the monthly expenses of the Commission averaging about $5,000 a month—"a trifle," as the report justly says, "compared with what the private charity of the country can afford to contribute toward saving the lives of our soldiers,"—and a trifle, it might have been added, compared with what it *will* contribute, if satisfied that the process is at once the most effective and economical. Of the amount thus far contributed, one-third has been derived from various Life Insurance Companies, one of these institutions having given the munificent donation of $4,000, another $3,000, and three others $1,000 each.

The working staff of the Commission till recently consisted of six Inspectors. The number is now increased to fifteen, most of whom are physicians. The duty of these Inspectors is two-fold. First, they "travel from camp to camp, pointing out defects and suggesting improvements in camp police, ventilation of tents and quarters, drainage, camp-cooking, the supply and quality of water, and generally in everything that bears on the health of the command." Secondly, they are to "give officers in charge of military hospitals not only professional aid, if desired, but extra hospital clothing, food, medicine, vaccine virus, and stores not included in the Government supply-list, or which the Government cannot promptly provide." These fifteen gentlemen, who are all, we presume, civilians, and have acquired their experience in cities, rather than in camps, constitute the effective staff, the working agents, by whose inspection, inquiry and advice, the great objects in view are supposed chiefly to be accomplished.

Gen. Hunter's Division.

The command of Gen. Hunter, as chief of the department of Kansas, embraces a total of 16,000 men, including 2,700 regular, (the most of whom are in New Mexico, or doing garrison duty,) 11,850 volunteers, and 1,300 recruits not yet put in the field. There are five field batteries of artillery, numbering twenty-six guns. Of this force 6,000 or 7,000 will be mounted. This force is doubtless ample for defensive, but certainly insufficient for any other movements, especially when the great border to be guarded is considered. Most of the troops will go, if not into permanent winter quarters, into temporary. The Kansas forces will be stationed along the river and border, while it is probable that the First cavalry will be used to operate against the rebel Indians on the Southern frontier. These are said to be threatening the southwestern counties of the State. In that section, at Fort Riley and in Doniphan, there are several companies of Home Guards mustered into service; but what their numbers are is not known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO. By General Baron de Jomini. New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: J. R. Walsh, corner of Custom House Place and Madison street.

The press teems with works on Military affairs, past and present; and certainly no period in modern history possesses more absorbing interest than that of which the volume before us treats. Though complete in itself, it is really the 22d chapter of Gen. Jomini's great work, the Political and Military Life of Napoleon, and now while the people are anxiously casting about for a commander with a portion at least of the energy and genius of Napoleon to command our magnificent armies, so that domestic traitors and foreign enemies may alike be subdued, this work will be read with profound interest. Like Napoleon, it is most likely he must come from the ranks; but that such a man will soon appear, there cannot be the least possible doubt.

The lessons of military genius which the work before us teach by example, are at the present moment most potent and valuable. Let the book be widely read.

THE MILITIAMAN'S MANUEL AND SWORD PLAY WITHOUT A MASTER. By Captain M. W. Berriman. From the same houses as above.

A very practical and valuable book is this. By carefully studying and practicing its directions, men of ordinary capacity may become so far acquainted with the sword exercise that a short time under a competent instructor will make them experts. It should be in the hands of all who are preparing to defend our country's liberty and honor.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.—The *Atlantic* is out—an excellent number, equal to the best of any preceding month. Among the new features are to be the charming and valuable contributions of Agassiz, "Methods of Study in Natural History," which are to run throughout the year. The many admirers of "Hosea Biglow" will be glad to find him reappear in this war time, gravely ciceroned by Rev. Homer Wilbur. Other contributors are Emerson, Hawthorne, Hillard and Winship.

The "*Continental Monthly*" is the long-talked-of new magazine of Boston and New York origin, with Charles G. Leland for its leading editor. Whether in publications of its rank we are to look for the best foot put forward, or to await improvement by age, we must say that the *Continental* disappoints us and will need great change for the better to constitute it a rival for the *Atlantic*. With some excellent and well-considered articles, the small-talk and hashy style of writing prevails, with an Editor's Table that might have been more carefully culled and made the better thereby.

PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.

One Andrew McLeod, having made one set of recruits answer for the obtaining of bounties from two regiments, in Detroit, is under arrest, and one of the officers wronged seeks redress in the civil courts while the other wants him tried by court martial. The city police justice has charge of the prisoners, and there was an attempt to snatch him from before the judge, the other day, by a corporal's posse.

— Since the 5th of August last the State of New York has furnished to the volunteer soldiers 111,800 overcoats, 131,300 jackets, and 143,800 pairs of pants, at a cost equal to $2,-145,600.

— Now that New York has the rare promise of an honest and capable Mayor, in the person of George Opdyke, it is suggested that the Legislature should abolish the dozen independent "commissions" that have been created from time to time to curtail and check the power of Mayor Wood. The commissions have indeed abbreviated to almost nothing the power of the out-going Mayor, but they have also had the effect to increase his popularity as a "persecuted victim." Moreover, the taxes have not been reduced, nor has corruption been less. The New Yorkers, therefore, desire now to try Mayor Opdyke with full power, and they think the machinery of Government will not only be simplified, but made less expensive and more honest.

— The Sixth Ohio regiment, Col. Bosley, familiarly known as the "Guthrie Grays," have been sent to Cairo. They were all summer in Western Virginia.

— The Thirty-ninth Ohio regiment, Colonel John Groesbeck, in Western Missouri, has not been all together in one place, or under one command, since when they entered the State in September.

— The Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has refused to enjoin the Pennsylvania Central from consummating its lease of the Philadelphia & Erie.

— There are now 6,805 troops at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, embraced in three regiments of infantry, (48th, 52d and 54th,) two regiments of cavalry, (3d and 5th,) and two batteries of artillery.

— The counties of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana nearest to Ship Island, contained, in 1850, 169,450 whites and 59,635 blacks; and their product was 3,154 bales of cotton and 2,200,925 pounds of rice.

— The Secessionists, it is stated, have taken possession of Justice Catron's property around Nashville, amounting to $90,000.

— The rifled artillery practice is daily continued at the navy yard, under the direction of Lieut. Parker. The gunners have acquired great proficiency. Experiments are also being made with an an apparatus for the ejection of "liquid fire." At a recent trial, a steady stream of burning fluid was projected fifty yards from a force pump contrived for the purpose. The locality where the experiment was made was covered with a perfect sheet of flame.

— "Bob," now called "Belmont Bob," is the body servant of Gen. McClernand, and at the battle of Belmont it is said of him that when the retreat commenced he started for the boats. Reaching the banks he dismounted and slid rapidly down, when an officer seeing the action, called, "Stop, you rascal, and bring the horse." Merely looking up as he waded to the plank through the mud, Cairo's character answered, "Can't 'bey, Colonel, Major told me to save most valuable property, and dis nigger's worf more'n a horse." It is seldom an estimation of difference in value is more quickly arrived at. Such things are slight in themselves, but similar scenes and characters daily seen in camp serve to break the monotony and give a fairer picture, perhaps, of soldier life than anything else.

— The Bowling Green rebel government of Kentucky proposes by enactment to make Confederate shin plasters equal to gold, by a tax of $25 a week upon all such brokers as refuse to so receive them on that basis.

— It is stated that since the destruction of the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio road, thirty-one millions of dollars, which distributed yearly to its owners nearly two millions and a half of earnings, have been almost as dead as if they lay at the bottom of the river. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, this road carried into Baltimore 84,500 cars loaded with freight. Part of this was 32,000 head of cattle, 140,000 hogs, 45,000 sheep, 4,000 horses, and 400,000 tons of coal. Think of the vast numbers of merchants, miners, marines, truckmen, drivers, butchers, tanners, shoemakers, &c., employed by such a business, and even then it is hardly possible to realize the suffering inflicted by the stoppage of this railroad on the regions at each end and along its line. This road employed 236 engineers and 3,581 cars.

— The really vulnerable point of New York, as Major Barnard, in his admirable report, points out, is by an attack from the Long Island side. For the complete defense of the city there should be a series of forts and defensive works extending from Sheep's Head Bay to Newtown. Northing but the most criminal negligence on the part of our national, state, and city governments would lose New York to the enemy in case of a war.

— Kentucky is even receiving the troops of Western Virginia, now that there is no longer need for them at home. The 2d Virginia cavalry, Col. Boller, went down to Catletsburg, Kentucky, the other day.

How a Regiment has been Used.

Of the 33d Indiana regiment, at Crab Orchard, Ky., fully five hundred are sick, mainly of typhoid fever, and the Colonel himself (Coburn) is dangerously ill. Up to Saturday last forty had died. But two hundred of the entire regiment were able to appear on dress parade, Saturday, and many of them were weak, exhausted and unfit for hard service. The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

The regiment for the time is practically disorganized and unfit for service, and it ought to be sent home to allow the sick to recruit and the weak to be replaced with capable men. This deplorable state of the regiment is due almost entirely to the insane order which forced the men to retreat by forced marches from London, through almost impassable roads, and with inadequate transportation. The exhaustion and prostration following the retreat paved the way for the inroad of disease which has done fearful work. For this General Sherman, or General Thomas, is responsible, and if either of them is of sane mind, and responsible for his acts, the guilty one deserves to be cashiered. A deadly battle could not have done half the mischief that the utterly useless and cruel retreat has done.

THE INDIANS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

Important Conference at Washington.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Loyalty of the Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws.

[Specially reported for the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1861.

The interest that is felt as to the loyalty of the Indian tribes of the Southwest, gives an importance to the recent formal Conference of the Delegation of leading Chiefs of the Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws with the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, and the appended full report will be read with interest. These Chiefs came first to Kansas, from the west of Arkansas, and met Major General Hunter in Council, and are attended here by Agent Cutler, and Mr. Carruth, a friend of Gen. Lane's; also by the son of Commissioner Dole, who was the bearer of dispatches from the Indian Office to Gen. Hunter, as to the matters in the Council.

The names and tribes of the Chiefs are as follows:

CREEKS—Oct-tah-has-has Harjo, 2d head Chief; Micco Hutka, or White Chief, Chief; Thatho Fixico, Chief; Bob Deer; Wm. Gregory, Interpreter.

SEMINOLES—Oct-chun Yohola, Chief; Echo-fo-loss Harjo, Chief.

CHICKASAWS—Sup-pi-kee, Chief; To-ho-lut-kee, Chief.

These are all powerful looking men, all wearing farmer looking clothes, with the exception of one of the Seminoles, who looks with stoical sublimity out from under a small red blanket wound round his straight hair like a turban. They sat all ranged around the Commissioner's room as still as a Quaker meeting. There was a general rush to get a glimpse and hear the palavar, and when all was still, the interpreter, William Gregory, a Creek half-breed, standing ready to be the medium, the Commissioner rose, and having shaken hands with the ring, made them a neat and graceful speech. I cannot give the exact words, but the main drift was this:

MY FRIENDS:—I am glad to see you. I have heard of your good will to the Government, through Major General Hunter, with whom you have been holding council at Fort Leavenworth. He has given a good account of you, and for this reason, I am the more glad to see you. I propose to introduce you to the President, your Great Father, who will assure you that the Government of the United States will carry out all its treaty stipulations. Your annuities are safe in the Big Chest (pointing to the great safe in the Commissioner's room.) It was only because I could not send them to your country safely, that you have not got them. I will take pleasure in introducing you to the President, who will be glad to see you and hear of your loyalty.

Micco Hutka (White Chief,) having approached slowly and shaken hands with Commissioner Dole, said: "I would like to relate from the start, how things are among our people."

Commissioner—I shall be glad to hear.

Mico Hutka.—When first we got news that the United State had split, we made up our minds not to take sides either way. After that the Southern men came among us and said the United States were gone, the treaties were not good any more, and that our only chance was to join them. We did not know how it was, but waited to learn the truth. We have an old man, one of our Nation, who has been in all the treaties, and he told me (White Chief) to come and see how it was. I came to Kansas and met this man (pointing to Mr. Carruth) at Humboldt, and through him I met General Lane, who was with his army, who told me to try and bring on a larger delegation, and to have Mr. Carruth write some letters for some of our men to come on, and I took his letters and went back. By the time I had got back to my people, I found they had split and parted. Some had gone North and some South. A reward of $500 had been offered for my head, and another reward was out for Mr. Carruth, and no chance to deliver the letters, and I took the letters and our few chiefs and head men now here and came on to Kansas again. Times were so we could not reside in our own country, and we had to look to the North and the treaties for help. Hence we have come on here. There sits the second head chief, (pointing to Oct-tah-has-has Harjo—Panther Killer with the butt of his gun,) who will tell you more about it all.

Oct-tah-has-has Harjo (shaking hands with Commissioner Dole) said:

I have a very sore throat, and not able to speak much. I believe it was the will of Providence that I should meet you to-day. It was bad, very bad times there when I left. There were many there trying to get all our tribes to join Confederacy. They had tried all the Creeks, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Wichitas and others. We were told the North were coming to take our property and would keep no more any treaty with us, and were coming there with their army to take us and all our property. *All we could do was to cross our hands and look up.* Our Old Man, the Chief, said, not so: treaties could not be broke at all. The Southern men tried to make us believe there were no more any treaties existing, and hence we have come on. *A boy when he gets into any difficulty, goes to his father, and we have come on here in our difficulty, to our Great Father.* Now we are satisfied he was right, and that the South is wrong, and they are on the right side in still holding on to the United States. One man, Albert Pike, gave out word that if any town or tribe did not join the South, they were enemies. We had to retreat. Times got worse and worse, and harder and harder, and they sent White Chief north, and they then persecuted us more and more. We have no opportunity to defend ourselves, although the Union men among us are the more numerous. The Texans were on one side of us, and other Southern men on another, and we had to back out. We had no means of helping ourselves. All odds were against us. Many of our men said we must fight, but others said wait till assistance comes from afar. We have, they said, claims to treaties of the United States, and may expect assistance, and to-day I have come to tell you how we have suffered. I could tell you more, but this is about the whole sum, and that is all I have to say now.

Commissioner.—I am glad to hear this history of these things from your Chief, about the Red Children of your Great Father, who are in the South. I expected just such a story. I want now again to assure these Chiefs that the Government is able and willing to carry out all treaty stipulations. The President, your Great Father, will be charitable for your transgressions. You have some excuse, because some of the agents that have been formerly sent among you, have turned against you, and have taught you a lie. Early in the season, when the grass had just come forth, your Great Father sent agents to pay you your annuities, and fulfil the stipulations of the treaties. They were met on the borders by armed men, and driven back. They published that you too were bad men. Your Great Father did not know what to believe, and I am glad you are here to explain all these things to him.

You have seen in your travels the power of the North. This power will all be used if necessary to defend your loyal people, and to put down this armed rebellion against you and the Government. It may take time, but in time it will be done by the President. It may become necessary to reorganize the tribes in the South. If the enemies of the Government are so powerful that the disloyal part of your people can drive out the loyal, it may be necessary to cut them off, and reorganize your tribal relations. I trust this will not be so, but that when you return, the disaffected part of your tribes will come again to the folds of the Government. I understand you have the right, under treaty, to demand the protection of the Government. ["Ugh," said the 2d Head Chief.] It shall be given you. It is my duty and my pleasure to introduce you to the President, who will, I doubt not, assure you that the necessary forces shall be furnish you. ["Ugh!"]

I wish to tender my thanks to White Chief and all the other chiefs and head men here present, and I wish you to carry back to your people what I have said, and the assurances and paternal regards of the Government. I now bid you good-bye (shaking hands with all the chiefs).

Here followed "introductions all 'round," Mr. Mix, the Chief Clerk, playfully introducing the Commissioner as their Great Father, and Mrs. Dole as their Great Mother. After some little conversation, the Commissioner in a familiar way asked the Chief some questions.

Commissioner.—I want to inquire in relation to the alliances formed by any of your people with the Confederates, and also as to John Ross, of whom the Government entertains a high opinion.

White Chief.—I don't know all the particulars. I don't know which of the tribes took up first with the offers of the Southern white men, but they were taken up by some of each of the five tribes, and soon carried through our country. The whites came in there, and assisted by a few of the half breeds went through the Nation, but *nary* whole Nation has gone with the Confederates.

Commissioner.—What proportion of your people will stand by the United States?

White Chief.—The Creeks have about 700 secesh, but the Union has 3,000 warriors.

Commissioner.—Can you assure us, if we send our agents there, 3,000 of your men will stand by them?

White Chief.—Yes. They will stand by them. Before, they had not ammunition and guns, and could not have stood out more than two days; but now they are ready to rise at any time the Northern army comes.

Commissioner.—How is it with the Cherokees?

White Chief.—Cherokees same as Creeks. John Ross same as they. Ross and his men are very large now, and ready to rise when Union force gets there.

Commissioner.—How with the Seminoles?

White Chief.—They are not very large tribe. About 70 gone into secesh army, very earnest. The whole tribe has not over 400 men, and about 300 of them are for the United States. No census has been taken lately.

Commissioner.—How many of the Five Tribes are organized into the secession army?

White Chief.—I did not have any opportunity to get the exact number, but I think 2,300, all told.

Commissioner.—Under what leaders of their own people are they?

White Chief.—I don't know exactly. The Creek officers are D. N. McIndoo, Colonel; and on his staff are Jacob Devreaux, Joseph Perryman, Samuel Che-ko-ty-do, Pleasant Porter, and others.

Commissioner.—Where is their camp?

White Chief.—They are inside of the Indian line, and marching on us. There is a place called Post Oak Settlement, where now many of them feed and have their quarters.

Commissioner.—I want to hear from the Chickasaws, whether they say the same things that the Creeks do.

Sup-pi-kee (Chickasaw Chief).—All is true and correct that has been said.

Commissioner.—The Chickasaws are farthest south, and more naturally suspected. I am pleased to see here two of their Chiefs (Suppi-kee and To-ho-lut-kee), and to hear that their men are so many of them loyal.

White Chief.—We had all our councils together and agreed. The Union Chickasaws have 1,240 men. The secesh ranks have 100 Chickasaw men. The Seminole warriors are stationed near Fort Arbuckle, thirty miles from the agency. The Choctaws are all secesh.

Commissioner.—Agent Cutler and Mr. Carruth will see that you are furnished with all necessary things for your comfort while you are here, and through your interpreter will let you know when you can see the President.

Here the Indians all left the room, going out in single file, and after taking a lunch at the table of the old man in the hall, took carriages for the President's, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner, Chief Clerk, a son of the Secretary, and a son of the Commissioner. J. W. R.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The News from England—Opinions on the street and in Congress—Shall we have War or Arbitration?—Dr. Brownson on the National Crisis—Some of the Peculiarities of Washington City.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1861.

Politicians, soldiers and citizens had hardly digested their surprise over the burning of Charleston, when the news from England swallowed up everything else, and, despite the apparent indifference, stunned both Cabinet and Congress. At first it was generally believed that England had determined on a quarrel with us, and had taken the Mason and Slidell affair as a convenient pretext. Several influential gentlemen expressed the belief that Mr. Seward had, in times past, sought to bully and humiliate England, on the mountebank theory that a war with some foreign power would unite us at home and bring Jeff. Davis and Beauregard over to our side—hence England had taken this opportunity to gratify him. Later advices, however, exhibiting the tone of the French and German press on the English side, and foreshadowing the nature of the demand likely to be made upon us, have tended to the belief that there is really some legal and rightful ground for that demand. It is hardly to be supposed that all the world would side with England in a question of maritime rights if public law were really against her; and if it be true that she makes the body of our offence to be the fact that Capt. Wilkes did not take the Trent into some port to have the question properly adjudicated, then the law officers of the Crown have merely taken the view already assumed by Capt. Wilkes and Secretary Welles. Capt. Wilkes says that the only reason why he did not take the Trent was that he could not spare a crew to navigate her. Secretary Welles says it is to be regretted that he did not take her. Thus a very obvious peaceable solution of the difficulty is presented.

Shall we have a war with England in any event? I think not, unless it shall appear that England has deliberately predetermined to fight us. Nothing has yet transpired indicating such a policy on her part, and surely she whuld not be sustained in such a course by other European powers. So far as yet appears, the question is one of mere law, and however distasteful and humiliating it may be to surrender Mason and Slidell, if the law is so clearly against us as to be pronounced that way by neutral powers, *we must do it.* There is no help for it. If we were in a condition to fight the first power in Europe—if we had not a war already on our hands, of unexampled magnitude, and one in which our generals seem to make no substantial progress—it is altogether probable we should rush blindly in, without asking on which side the law is found. We could doubtless show law enough to satisfy our own consciences and give bottom to our rage. But we are in no condition to take counsel of our passions, our anger, our animosity. It is in the power of England to open the blockade of the Southern ports and furnish the rebels with money, arms, munitions, naval power and everything they require for an aggressive war. Thus, we should have the largest naval power, the heaviest moneyed power, and the most numerous armies in the world except our own, upon us at once. We may well shiver on the brink of such a plunge as this. Our own treasury contains nothing to speak of at this time. If the *present* war lasts six months longer we shall have reached nearly the bottom of the country's resources. Beyond that we can only go by issuing Treasury notes, over and above the present paper currency of the country, multiplying prices, producing general bankruptcy and poverty—a financial policy which would be simply that of the Government stealing from the people and getting nothing by the theft. A war with England implies merely *endurance*. The seizure of the Canadas on the one side, a general blockade and a few bombardments along the sea coast on the water, a mutual and terrible devastation of commerce, would be only the beginning of the end. It would be a prolonged hug, equivalent to seeing which nation could hold breath longest. However we might fare if we could have an even chance, if we had not already a prodigious hug in our arms, if we had not already been holding our breath nearly nine months, it is plain that we should have a life-and-death struggle, in which the chances would be against us.

It is quite premature to be discussing the probable end and outcome of the difficulty. There are many in Congress who would refuse to surrender Mason and Slidell on any terms. The majority, I think—certainly the more sober and thoughtful members, both in Senate and House—will favor the policy of arbitration, and will advise the acceptance of the friendly offices of Napoleon, or Alexander, or any other government supposed to be alike friendly to both countries. If, however, it shall appear that England is bent upon a war, with or without cause, we must fight it out so long as we have the breath of life in us. Lord Lyons's dispatches have not yet reached Washington. Hence our Government have expressed no opinions.

Dr. Brownson's recent lecture at the hall of the Smithsonian Institute deserves more than a passing notice. It was the first lecture of the first course of popular lectures ever delivered in Washington. While Chicago, in common with other cities and towns in the North, has had its regular courses of these literary, political and philosophical entertainments for ten years, the Federal metropolis has never before had one. Nor is it singular that this form of popular instruction should follow close upon the departure of the slave drivers. It is a logical sequence. Knowledge occupies only the ground whence slavery is excluded. The two things are incompatible. There never was a slave country yet that was an enlightened country, and Greece and Rome form no exception to the rule. It cannot be said that people who thought they could read the future in the entrails of bullocks were enlightened; and even Socrates sacrificed to the harlequin gods of his day.

The present course, of which Dr. Brownson's was the first, has been arranged by the Washington Lecture Association, of which old Dr. Pierpont is the President, and W. A. Croffut (of Minnesota) Secretary. As I have seen nowhere a report, of any kind, of Dr. Brownson's remarks, I presume a brief sketch will be interesting, notwithstanding it can hardly claim the character of news when it reaches Chicago. Dr. B. is a stout looking gentleman, about five feet ten inches in height, apparently 55 years of age, with gray mixed hair, whiskers and moustache, and altogether a pleasant cast of countenance. His lecture, though not up to the colossal proportions of his article in the *Quarterly Review*, was full of the stalwart strength and independence which characterize him. Unfortunately his eyes have nearly failed him, and he is obliged to speak without the use of notes or other manuscript, and apparently extempore. I shall give only a few salient points of his discourse. War, said he, is never *the* evil; the evil is the cause which preceded it. The condition of the country is less calamitous now than it was four years ago, when manhood and religion seemed alike departed from the American people. The evil had become so inveterate and deep seated that it required what physicians call a *heroic remedy*. To all appearance we were a nation of mammon worshippers and man stealers. Hence he welcomed war with all his heart, to enkindle the higher and nobler faculties, and assert the unselfish and godlike principles which have been given us; and he only insisted that it should be war and not mere parade. *We must not only be willing to die, but willing to kill.* For the very reason that he was in earnest about this business he was for taking all the advantages that were offered, either by our own strength or the enemy's weakness. The question was palpably before the country: "Which shall be sacrificed—the nation or slavery?" He had never been disposed to interfere with slavery in the South, yet he had never been fond of the institution anywhere. He had never belonged to any political party so as to be bound to its action, and yet, ever since he was old enough to vote, he had voted under threats of dissolution of the Union. *The first shot that struck Fort Sumter knocked off his fetters*, and he would never consent to have them replaced. The free States had timidly asserted their independence in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Now let that victory be made so complete that no future slave rebellion shall ever call honest men and patriots from the avocations of peace and the joys of home, to the battle field and the hospital. He had been asked whether he would have the horrors of San Domingo repeated here. No; he wanted *all* such horrors put away and kept away from the American people. The first horror of San Domingo was perpetrated by the masters, who took the colored men who had been appointed as a committee to petition for the freedom of his race, and broke his body on a wheel, leaving him to die in lingering agony, exposed naked in the market-place, and subjected to the rays of a burning sun and the stinging of innumerable insects. And yet the victim had only acted in accordance with the mandate of the Constituent Assembly of France, whose colony San Domingo was, declaring all the mulattoes of the French West Indies to be free men. He (Brownson) would make whatever use of the negroes would be for the greatest advantage of the loyal cause, and he would have the army, as it progresses, protect the master against the slave as well as the slave against the master. The fact that slavery was the cause of the war is too plain for argument, and now we must strike at slavery *if we would not see our blows rebound against ourselves.*

It was not easy to convince myself that it was a Washington audience which applauded these sentiments so vociferously. The population of the District is changing visibly and rapidly. There is an enormous influx of strangers from the North, who have *come to stay*. They are bringing their goods and their tools. They are buying lots and making ready to build. A few years of their presence here would transform Washington from an overgrown village, choked with public buildings, to a symmetrical and beautiful city, with hotels, stores and private residences corresponding in extent and elegance with the Government edifices. There is no hotel here which would rank above second class in Chicago, and I have visited many towns in New England, of less than twenty thousand inhabitants, possessing a larger number of fine residences than can be found in this Federal metropolis. The paucity of room and scantiness of accommodations which Senators and Representatives are forced to put up with when they come to Washington are astonishing. As to business, there is none here except that furnished by the army, the navy and the public treasury. Over at Georgetown they make a show of keeping up a few ancient rat traps which they call warehouses, the sight of which induces extreme melancholy on the part of those who cross the rope ferry at that point. The old market building on Pennsylvania Avenue has had so many coats of whitewash that it has the appearance of being stuccoed. The City Hall is a most sad looking edifice, of so squatty architecture, sprawled over much ground, and built of an ashy red sandstone, which, even when clean, has the appearance of being dirty. The city is admirably located for sewerage, and therefore all the kitchen drains are above ground, running down over the sidewalks to the street gutters for ladies to trail their dresses through. In walking half a mile one might collect samples of dish water from fifty breakfasts. The jail—but I forbear!

ARMY CONTRACTS IN ST. LOUIS.

All about Beef.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Much has been said in the journals of the country about speculation and extravagance in the army; but in most cases the items selected for *expose* and comment have been of so trifling a character, that it has been amusing to us in the West that the public benefactors and argus-eyed watchers of the press have seemed satisfied to chase the motes in the bad atmosphere created by the corrupt men who follow in the wake of the army, while wholesale speculators and grand plunderers, who make fortunes in a single month, are serenely let alone, to laugh and grow rich at the swindles which they dignify by making ponderous. Let me illustrate:

On the fifth day of October, 1861, a contract was entered into in the city of St. Louis, "between E. J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence in the service of the United States, of the one part, and Albert Pearce, of the county of St. Louis, of the other part," which provides as follows: "That the said Albert Pearce, aforesaid, shall receive, for the beef delivered by virtue of this contract, at the following rates, to wit: For each hundred pounds, live or gross weight, the sum of $3.50, (three dollars and fifty cents.)

It will thus be seen that by the terms of this interesting contract, signed, sealed and delivered at St. Louis as aforesaid, that the parties of the second part receive from our honest Uncle Sam, through the hands of his agent at St. Louis aforesaid, three dollars and fifty cents for every one hundred pounds of beef, live or gross weight, furnished by them to the army in this department. This is equal to seven dollars per hundred for butchered beef, the loss being on the class of cattle used for the army in Missouri at least one half. This, at the first glance, will, I think, strike most men as being a little extravagant in a country celebrated for its cheap beef, and savoring somewhat of a big swindle.

First impressions, Messrs. Editors, are oftentimes correct, and now I propose to show, and will defy successful contradiction, that this same contract has given to the parties participating therein a profit of $2,970 per day, or from the date of the same until now, being 54 days, $160,380. In addition to this, knowing ones say that the value of the fifth quarter of beef and the large profits on cattle that *foolishly wander into the drove* as it is passing through the country, adds another very important item to the grand total of profit aforesaid.

In another revolution, when the doctrines we are now periling our lives and fortunes to sustain were first promulgated and imperiled, men were not wanting who followed our bleeding army and raised the cry of "pay us for our beef." The names of these men have passed into history and become infamous. For God's sake, Messrs. Editors, see to it that this disgrace upon our sacred cause that I have above alluded to may no longer go unexposed.

ONE WHO IS IN THE ARMY AND KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

St. Louis, December 1, 1861.

A War with England to be Avoided.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The old adage that "passion is blind" is strongly illustrated in the recklessness with which a portion of the American press and people now talk of war with England.

A small amount of reflection is sufficient to convince all candid minds that the question of the seizure of Mason and Slidell on the Trent is one that should be determined purely in the light of international law. To such law our Nation is but an individual party, and cannot claim to have its own way, irrespective of other nations. If we are in the right, it will appear all the more clearly from dispassionate and dignified discussion, and we shall be sustained all the more surely by other nations, and by England herself in the end, if we manifest a calm reliance on the right, instead of putting on the airs of defiance and braggadocio.

Probably there was not a thinking man in the United States who did not, on first learning of the Trent seizure, feel apprehensions that trouble might grow out of it. It will be remembered that Captain Wilkes himself was reported to have informed General Wool that "he *thought* he was right, but right or wrong he was bound to take the rebel emissaries."

A month followed of one-sided discussion of the affair, in which we thoroughly convinced ourselves, in accordance with our inclinations, that Wilkes was right, and that England would meekly pocket the affront to her flag, regarding us as a highly forbearing and magnanimous people in not having seized her mail packet as a prize!

At length quite another tale is told. England fails to see the propriety of having passengers forcibly taken out of her mail ships by a nation proverbially hostile to the right of search against her own ships. As nearly everybody at first expected she would do, she demands an apology and the restoration of the prisoners.

Now come bluster and defiance on our part. It is not a little to be feared that members of the Cabinet are disposed to practice it, and it is very evident that a portion of the press and numerous demagogues throughout the country are disposed to seize upon the occasion as one eminently favorable to a ventilation of their sublime courage and their disregard of consequences, provided England does not comply with our terms. It is surely time for us to pause and count the cost, and this is a juncture in which all the discretion and enlightened prudence of the country will need be called into active exercise to prevent the nation from drifting into a maelstrom of difficulties, if not into absolute wreck.

In the first place, let us remember that the detention of Mason and Slidell, though a capital thing in its way, is altogether an insignificant matter to cause a war under any circumstances. We ought not to allow two such traitors to be so greatly magnified in their own estimation and that of the world as to be the cause of wasting much life and treasure that might otherwise be employed in crushing out a giant slave rebellion. Let us not be oblivious to the hint of the London *Times*, that "the voices of these Southern Commissioners sounding from their captivity are a thousand times more eloquent then they would have been if heard at St. James and the Tuilleries," and if we let the old rebels go this time, let us hope to catch them when they try to come home again.

In the second place, let it not be forgotten that whatever diplomatic complications may arise, there is *no motive* for a war between the United States and Great Britain. All the best interests of the two countries will be promoted by the continuance of peace. A conflict between two such countries can only result in mutual injury, and perhaps ruin, without the first good result.

Third; some of the evil results to ourselves ought to be distinctly foreseen, although it is impossible in advance fully to conceive of their destructive consequences.

One of the most probable results of a war at this time with Great Britain, would be the success of the slave rebellion and a permanent division of the Union. Flatter ourselves as we may, with great words and pleasing hopes, we have just as much on our hands now as we can accomplish, and unless our future success shall exceed the past, it will be a long time before we can vindicate our supremacy within our own borders. As Mr. Sumner has justly said, the world has never before known a rebellion of such gigantic proportions. Let us be content to show our prowess by putting this down before we fight with foreign nations. Already a debt of $600,000,000 looms up before us, without the slightest apprehension of the invasion of the Free States.

Let our whole Eastern coast and our whole Northern line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, become liable to the attack of a powerful foe at this moment, floating 600 war ships and having a large and disciplined army, and we must necessarily leave the rebels to themselves and fall back upon attempts to defend our cities and our firesides at home.

Already in our civil war more lives have been lost than in the whole war of 1812.

Estimate who can the terrible destruction which must fall upon life and property, should we actually go to war with a nation like England. I will not dwell upon the horrible details which the imagination pictures as the very least of the evil consequences we must expect; but I call attention to the fact that in the end, whoever may live to see it, *no settlement can be made which will not involve greater concessions than England will demand of us now.* Let us, then, be considerate. If we must choose between evils, let us take the least. It will be far better to yield a little now rather than to run the risk of greater calamities and the greater concessions which must inevitably follow at the end of a bloody war, which can not fail to reduce our population, divide our territory, desolate our fairest cities, and put us back years, if not ages, in the track of progress. K.

From Gen. Banks's Division.

[Frederick, Md., correspondence, Dec. 13th.]

The great feature of yesterday was a parade and review of the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Hamilton. Only four regiments were present, the remainder being on detached service at a distance from this point. The appearance of the ranks and the discipline and drill of the men, were subjects of high encomiums by a large concourse of local military men, and a multitude of miscellaneous spectators. All the brigadier generals and most of the colonels attached to Gen. Banks's staff were present for the occasion, forming a brilliant military galaxy. The field was not sufficiently large to admit of all the evolutions proposed, but sufficient were performed to prove the high efficiency of the brigade. The regiments reviewed were the Ninth New York, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin, and Twenty-seventh Indiana.

A review of the Third Brigade (Gen. Williams) takes place to-day. The regiments now present in this brigade are the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-eighth New York and the Nineteenth New York.

The First Michigan Cavalry (Col. Brodhead), which left Washington on Thursday, arrived here yesterday and went into camp south of Monocacy, near the Second Brigade. A finer appearing and apparently better drilled and better equipped regiment never took the field.

The examination of commissioned officers, which was commenced at Darnestown, will be re-opened here this week. The board of examination consists of General Hamilton, Col. Geary, and Major Wright. The testimony adduced in the several cases to come before the commission will be in regard to the morality, sobriety, and military ability of such officers as may be designated by their superior commanders.

Fort Wayne Garrisoned.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 17th.]

On Sunday morning two companies of the Third United States Cavalry arrived in this city, under orders for Fort Wayne, on garrison duty. The command consists of Companies B and F, Mounted Rifles (now called the Third United States Cavalry). They formed part of the force recently surrendered in such a cowardly manner by the traitor Major Lynde, to an inferior number of Texan Rangers, near Fort Stanton, in New Mexico. They left Fort Union, New Mexico, on the first day of September last, took the overland route to Leavenworth, from thence to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and by a recent order of the Secretary of War were forwarded to Fort Wayne. They are a fine body of men, and have been used to all the hardships incidental to a frontier life. Capt. McNally, of Co. F, will assume the command. Since their arrival the soldiers have been busily engaged in arranging their quarters, and seem highly pleased with being so comfortably settled for the winter.

Charleston Courier.

The *Courier* says that the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly.

☞ At Camp Utley, Racine, Nos. 1 and 2 of the splendid Wisconsin batteries are under marching orders, and will leave as soon as paid off.

For the Holidays.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CLEARING SALE!

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FANS, COMBS, HAIR NETS,

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FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 192 Lake st., corner of Wells.

oc22-g564-3m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS:—

ORDER YOUR

INVITATIONS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
NOTICES,
CARDS,
LABELS, and
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,

At Tribune Printing Office,

51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts.

Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862

And your stock of

BILL HEADS

Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices before ordering.
TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Rich Photographic Albums,

WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES,

And also just received, a fine assortment of Steel, Jet, Shell, and Steel and Jet Brooches, Ear Rings, Belt Buckles, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., and a large stock of

RICH FANCY GOODS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, the Largest Stock of SKATES to be found in the city. Call early, and remember we are at

138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

PRESENTS FOR GIRLS,
PRESENTS FOR BOYS,
PRESENTS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
PRESENTS FOR YOUNG MEN,
PRESENTS FOR OLD LADIES,
PRESENTS FOR OLD GENTLEMEN,
PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY,

Of all kinds, shapes and styles. Call and make your selection NOW, and thus avoid the CROWD that becomes so detrimental to a good selection, as the Holidays approach.

N. B.—Goods paid for will be delivered at once or on Christmas Eve, at the option of the buyer.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

ASH HOOPS—500 M. best quality

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS,

For sale low by THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells street.

de19-b595-1w

For the Army.

WANTED—1,000 Cavalry Horses for COL. DANIELS' REGIMENT, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of December, for furnishing 1000 Horses.

The Horses to be delivered at Kenosha, and subject to a rigid inspection.

Description of Cavalry Horses to be sound in all particulars; from fifteen to sixteen hands high; not less than five, nor more than nine years of age, color to be Bays, Browns, Blacks or Sorrels, good square trotters and bridle wise, and of size sufficient for the purpose above named. Proposals for lots of 100 or over preferred.

J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9th, 1861.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles,

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 86 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

de13-b316-1m

FIRST REGIMENT U. S.

VOLUNTEER LANCERS.

Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that

FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE,

Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be

Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped.

Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long.

The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State.

Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

Dry Goods.

And still they Come!

MORE NEW GOODS.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET,

Are just in receipt of the finest assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS

Yet offered in this city.

BEAUTIFUL MAGENTA AND GOLD BORDERS,

Received by "LAST STEAMER."

THE REAL "SCOTCH" GOODS.

Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP" here is the place to buy them if you want. They have as fine an assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

As are to be found in the city.

Damasks, Linens, Stand Knit Table Covers,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Always a good assortment on hand at low figures.

THEY ARE NOW OFFERING

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At prices lower than they can be purchased

At Wholesale in Eastern Markets.

They manufacture CLOAKS largely and of the best material. Nothing can be more appropriate for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Than one of their rich styles of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOAKS.

All they ask is a fair inspection of their goods, for they are sure to suit. Call upon them and be your own judge. Don't forget

141 Lake street, (middle of the block.)

STRYKER & CO.

de18-b666-2w

BARGAINS for the HOLIDAYS.

CLEARING SALE.

30 Pieces Dark Dress Silks.
25 Pieces Light Dress Silks.

SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES

30 PIECES FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES,

Figured Merionos and Lusters.

Call early and secure a Bargain.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY

TAKEN AT PAR FOR

DRY GOODS,

AT

STRYKER & CO.'S,

141 LAKE STREET.

Another large invoice of those superior

HOOP SKIRTS

Just received at

STRYKER & CO.'S,

141 LAKE STREET.

WOOL BED BLANKETS,

A fine assortment just received at

STRYKER & CO.'S,

141 LAKE STREET.

de14-b840-1w

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JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

STRYKER & CO.'S

141........LAKE STREET........141

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS!

Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts,

A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric.

Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods

SKATING CAPS,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &C.

A fine assortment of

VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS

In beautiful colors. Also,

Middlesex, Waterloo and Peacedale,

WOOL LONG SHAWLS,

Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.

Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons

In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their stock of the above goods is complete. The goods are entirely new FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.

STRYKER & CO.

Have received some new styles of

WINTER CLOAKS

Of the latest mode. They manufacture all their own garments, and at SIX HOURS' NOTICE will deliver any style of Cloak of their manufacture, and insure a well-fitting garment. Their prices are unusually low, stock complete, and they ask

AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.

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CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

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Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

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AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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Post Office Box 3610, Chicago, Ill.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters,

51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.,

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc28-ly]

Life Insurance.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

This Company offers more favorable terms to those desiring Life Insurance than any other Company doing business in this city.

Beware of False Representations!

The statement is constantly reiterated that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY does not issue policies to be paid up during life or within ten years. This is false; this Company not only does do it, but does it on terms far more advantageous to the assured than

ANY OTHER COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.

In fact, the plan of insurance adopted by this Company need only to be investigated to convince the most incredulous of its superior advantages.

Send for the books and papers of the Company, to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., General Agents, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

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THE PRACTICAL SINGI
CLASS, being part first of the

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Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

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99 South Clark Street,

At the lowest N. York Prices

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GLASS OVAL

CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS

FOR SALE BY

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Sole Agents for the Manufacturers

122 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

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Cleveland, - - - Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM OR CARBON

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

CHICAGO LEAD AND
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Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lyth

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. E. W. BLATCHFORD

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—At THOMAS H. WOOD & Co.

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BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of

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MANUFACTURERS PRICE

New Goods.

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PARIAN IMAGES,

TOILET BOTTL

Shown with pleasure and sold low by GALE BROTHERS.

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Ar

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA
Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 20, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the stations on the line of its R. R., of the following materials

Also 15,000 Second-Class Railroad Ties

Also for the following Bill of Timber:

In all, about 160 m feet B. M. Oak Timber.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion.

WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

OFFICE, 77 KINZIE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.

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WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVE

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,

Work Cushions.

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Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 LaSalle Street.

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OYSTERS FORTY CENTS P
CAN.—SANBORN'S

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BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER

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CATARRH!!!

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CATARRH OR COLD IN THE

CATARRH IN THE NO

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of

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171 RANDOLPH STREE

Mahogany, Rosewood and W

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FU

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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OF CINCINNATI,

CABINET FURNITU

At No. 81 LAKE STREE

(Under the Tremont House.)

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Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

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THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMU

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical P
sion and the Family,

A. M. BININGER & CO.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATI

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT

PHARMACY AND CHEMIS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

LORD & SMITH,

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr.

FEMALE DISEASES, &

Consultations and Examina
Free of Charge.

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NEW INTELLIGENCE OF

OLD ESTABLISHED INTE
GENCE OFFICE.

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Legal Notices.

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Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES.

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Cents. New Postage Stamps received in payment.
Address the Publisher,

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JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and France, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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Oil and Lamps.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT

GLASS OVAL

CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

1.—Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.

2.—The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.

3.—The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so liable to crack even when not in use, are invariably made of Lime Glass, instead of the Flint Glass of which ours are manufactured.

Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those using them, and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturers,

122 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

se7-g343-4m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,

Cleveland, - - - Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL,

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in the best of packages. no8-h...

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3146.

se10 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As Thomas B. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago. ja12-...

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BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of

Lloyd's Great Military Maps

—AT—

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $50—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $20—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri, worth $8—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $3 Railroad Map of America—3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of the Maps can have them by return of mail, by enclosing the price in stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 44 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent, P. O. Box 2862.

Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted.

All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage. de9-h...

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,

ELEGANT GIFTS.

RICH VASES,

PARIAN IMAGES,

TOILET BOTTLES.

Shown with pleasure and sold low by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 20, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of the Company in Chicago, or at any of the stations on the line of its R. R., of the following materials, to wit: 75,000 first-class Railroad Ties, which must fill the following specifications: Ties to be made from good quality of white or burr oak, eight feet long; six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received.

Also 15,000 Second-Class Railroad Ties, to be good quality of hemlock or tamarack, of the same dimensions as above.

Ties to be delivered during the spring and summer of 1862, at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also for the following Bill of Timber:

40	Pieces White Oak,	14x16,	30 feet long.
50	"	14x16,	24
50	"	14x16,	14
100	"	12x14,	18
100	"	8x14,	18
400	"	6x8,	16
400	"	6x8,	14
400	"	6x8,	12
400	"	6x8,	10
400	"	6x8,	8

In all, about 180 m feet B. M. Oak Timber.

Also for 80,000 feet B. M. 2-inch Oak Plank; 40,000 do. 3-inch Oak Plank; 100,000 ft. B. M. Pine Fencing 16 feet long; 100,000 do do Pine Fencing 16 ft. long.

All the above is to be of good quality of material free from shakes, large knots and rot.

The Timber and lumber to be delivered on the Company's Depot grounds in Chicago during the months of April, May, June and July next.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Company's Engineer.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent., which will be retained as security for fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the Contractor will faithfully perform the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to

de2d568-td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK,

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

Office, 77 KINZIE STREET. de13-h...

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement we are prepared to render lard, hogs-heads, ribs, &c., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Wilson's Patent," which enables us to render lard, &c., in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the quality of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, 77 Kinzie street.

no30-h548-1m

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN, ZEPHYR WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,

Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions.

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 LaSalle Street.

de12-h...

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 45 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBSTER'S Fruit Dealers, 102 Randolph street.
Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.
Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, warranted fresh. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2396. de4-...

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can sell to those who have bought of us the two former seasons ... during ... Country ... orders promptly attended to. Also extra large at 45 cents per can.

H. SANBORN, 119 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1...

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

oc26-g...-3m K. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Special Notices.

☞ Hernia, or Rupture, Cured by a new external process, discovered by Dr. P. E. MINER, which does not interfere with business pursuits. Office on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, (up stairs), Room No. 8. P. O. Box 2582. de13-h617-1m

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzetts, etc., go to A. ... ALLEY'S, 160 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. The Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

Subsequently extending to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in ... stages.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
de4-h630-1m Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-a50-1y]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House,)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-g968-3m

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap25'61-ly

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Perre, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,
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PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

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PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

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Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unsuitable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

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Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters of address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet by return mail. se15-ly

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NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. TALLMAN, Post Office Box 2242. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply parties with superior and reliable help. de23h...-2w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

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MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help of every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3868. ja11-61-ly

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Geipoke and Alexander ... of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the ... day of August last, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will on the 16th day of December 1861, at the north door of the Cook County Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot ..., block 36, original town of Chicago, subject to the incumbrances thereon.

CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

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TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

se18-g609-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

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NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de13-h786-ly R. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13 h781-3m

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AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h869-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se21-g701-6m

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BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jel0'61-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

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no26-h584-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

R. W. WILLARD, Cashier. jy26-g232...

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d782-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

ap6-f771-1y SIMEON FARWELL.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'61-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

☞ Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de11-h...-3m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-3m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h168-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc24-g955-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—

C. ROBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 68 Beekman street, New York. de3h...

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,

Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 30 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office. oc31-ly

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

Gen. Albin Shoepff—His Antecedents.

[Frankfort Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]

When Gen. Shoepff came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of porter in one of the New York City hotels; and many a lady who reads the *Gazette* this morning has had her trunk carried up and down stairs by the present Brigadier-General, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, till his unvarying politeness brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with his appearance, and determined to see whether he would rise if he had a chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models, and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors, and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly discovered abilities.

Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him and missed no opportunity for promoting his advancement. When he was transferred to the War Department he took Shoepff with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Shoepff was intrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of Gen. Scott, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforward his rise was sure. He continued to be employed on important business in the War Department till educated officers began to be demanded for our volunteers, when the New York hotel porter was appointed a Brigadier General, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington won Wild Cat; let us hope it may speedily be added that the same leader has held Somerset.

A Sensible Canadian View.

[From the Montreal Herald, 16th.]

The question is by the London *Times* reduced very much to a question of taste, and Commodore Wilkes's taste, though said to be bad, is, yet, according to the old maxim, not to be disputed. All this will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the little knot of Southern exiles who are now staying amongst us, and who are *manifestly large contributors to some of our daily literature*; but, however much respect we feel for the characters of some of these gentlemen, and however their present misfortunes entitles them to forbearance, we cannot regret that they are disappointed in the hope of seeing us embroiled in war on their account. We know that they cannot care anything about our national honor, and that all the violent British patriotism which finds its way into Canadian journals from their inspiration, is but the result of *a very natural willingness on their part to see their cause gained at the expense of other people.* For our own part, when the news came upon us late in the evening, and without any opportunity being afforded for referring to authorities, we formed the same opinion as that arrived at by most other writers, not only in Canada, but even in the United States; but a reference to authorities soon convinced us that Commodore Wilkes, if not right, at least had so much appearance of right on his side as to make it very doubtful if Great Britain had any just cause of offence in this action. This is what we should have done had we adopted the Boabdil style which has been so current. We suppose the end of it will be a correspondence in which explanations will be demanded, and such statements made with respect to the past and assurances as to the future, as will tend to soothe the irritability which could not but be excited by a proceeding on the high seas, which to the present generation is so novel, though it was familiar enough to our forefathers.

A Rebel Scheme Defeated.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial, 16th.]

On Saturday an important action took place in the Kentucky Legislature in defeat of a rebel plan, in relation to the Southern Bank of Kentucky. The mother bank is located at Russellville, within the dominions of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, at the head of which is "Governor" George W. Johnson, and a council of bankrupt and filibustering politicians, and within the lines of the rebel army. With the exception of one director, all the officers of the bank are rabid secessionists and traitors. Several days since the Northern Bank directed the branch at Louisville to place a large sum of money to its credit in Liverpool, England. This was one of the shrewdest plans yet devised to rob the bank, and use its funds to aid the rebellion. Some of the officers of the Louisville branch suspected the villainy, and suggested to the Legislature the propriety of an amendment which would enable the branches, all of which I believe are in loyal districts and under the control of loyal influence, to protect themselves; and accordingly an act was passed authorizing the branches to act independent of the Northern Bank until the jurisdiction of the State was restored to that part of the State in which it is located.

Prospects of a Movement.

[From the Washington Cor. of N. Y. World, 16th.]

Gen. McClellan is hastening preparations for a concerted effort. Remember, say his confidential friends, that only for six weeks past has he been in actual power; that he knows better than any one else the impregnability of the enemy's position at Centreville, and that such lines cannot be directly assaulted—they must be turned; that our flank movement must be simultaneous and overpowering; rivers must be crossed and new roads cut; that two or more coincident movements of this sort necessitates three times as much time and equipment in preparation as an advance of the united column. It is therefore pretty well understood that we are all awaiting the complete formation and departure of Gen. Burnside's expedition from Annapolis and Fortress Monroe, and that this movement, instead of being directed against some Southern point, is to co-operate with, and be a portion of Gen. McClellan's campaign with the main army. Ten days more will cover, it is believed, all needful delays at the two ports mentioned, and this day fortnight may witness four great columns in motion against the confederate army.

Arrest of Ex-Postmaster Hogan.

[From the St. Louis Evening News, 17th.]

The public was considerably startled on Saturday last, to hear of the arrest of John Hogan, the late Postmaster in this city, on a charge of embezzlement. The arrest was made by a special agent of the Post Office Department, Mr. Charles Noyes, upon proof of embezzlement, said to have been gained from the books of the Post Office during Mr. Hogan's term. The prisoner was released upon bail to the amount of $10,000, furnished to United States Commissioner Krum, before whom the examination of the case took place. We understand that the deficit thus far discovered in Mr. Hogan's accounts is $15,000 or $20,000. Upon the expiration of his term of office he removed all books belonging to the Post Office, in which his accounts were kept. By this removal the Department was deprived of an investigation for the time; but by some means Mr. Noyes obtained possession of the books, an examination of which led to the arrest.

Humorous Letter from the Army.

The Boston *Post* has the following good natured Mark Tapley species of letter from one of its correspondents:

CAMP GUNPOWDER, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November, 1861.

DEAR MESSRS. EDITORS: Billy Briggs and I still remain in the Army. The other morning I was standing by him in our tent. "Hand me them scabbards, Jimmy," said he. "Scabbards!" said I, looking around. "Yes, boots, I mean." Billy arranged himself in his scabbards—a dilapidated pair of fashionable boots—and stood up in a very erect and dignified manner. "These boots of mine, I don't think, were any relation to that beef we had for dinner to-day, Jimmy," said he. "No," said I. "If they were only as tough as that beef, and *vice versa*, it would have been better."

"I say, Cradle," he called out, "where are you?" Cradle was our contraband, a genuine darkey, with a foot of extraordinary length, and extra heels to match, giving him a queer look about the extremities. "What do you call him Cradle for, Billy?" said I; "that's a queer name." "What would you call him, Jimmy; if he ain't a cradle, what's he put on rockers for?" Cradle appeared with a pair of perforated stockings. "Its no use," said Billy, looking at them. "Them stockings will do to put on a sore throat, but they won't do for feet. It's a humiliation for a man like me to be without stockings; a man may be baldheaded and it's genteel; but to be barefooted is ruination. The sleeves is good, too," he added, thoughtfully, "but the feet are gone. There is something about the heels of stockings and the elbows of stovepipes in this world that is all wrong, Jimmy."

A supply of stockings had come that day and were just being given out; a pair of very large ones fell to Billy's lot. Billy held them up before him. "Jimmy," said he, "those are pretty bags to give a little fellow like me. Them stockings was knit for the President or a young gorilla, certain;" and he was about to bestow them upon Cradle, when a soldier in the opposite predicament made an exchange. "Them stockings made me think of the Louisiana volunteer I scared so the other day," said Billy. "How's that?" said I. "He was among our prisoners and a big pair of red leggings, with feet, was hanging up before a tent. He never said a word till he saw the leggings, and then asked me what they were for. 'Them?' said I, 'them is General Bank's stockings.' He looked scared. 'He's a big man, is General Banks,' said I, 'but then he ort to be, the way he lives.' 'How?' said he. 'Why,' said I, 'his regular diet is bricks buttered with mortar.'" The next day Billy got a present of a pair of stockings from a lady; a nice, soft pair, with his initials in red silk upon them. He was very happy. "Jimmy," said he, "just look at them," and he smoothed them down with his hand—"marked with my initials, too; 'B' for my Christian and 'W' for my heathen name. How kind! They came just in the right time, too; I've got such a sore heel; for it's a fact, Jimmy, that if there's anything in life worse than unrequited love, it's a sore heel. Orders came to 'fall in.'" Billy was so overjoyed with his new stockings he didn't keep the line very well. "Steady, there!" growled the sergeant, "keep your place, and don't be traveling around like the Boston post office." We were soon put upon double quick. After a few minutes Billy gave a groan. "What is it, Billy?" said I. "It's all up with them," said he. I don't know what he meant, but his face showed something very bad had happened.

When we broke ranks, Billy hurried to the tent, and when I got there, there he stood, the very picture of despair, with his shoes off, and his heels shining through his stockings like two crockery door knobs. "Them new stockings of yours is breech-loading, ain't they, Billy?" said an unfeeling volunteer. "Better get your name on both ends, so you can keep them together," said another. "Shoddy stockings," said another. Billy was silent; I saw his heart was breaking, and I said nothing. We held a council on them, and Billy not feeling strong-hearted enough for the task, gave them to Cradle, with directions to sew up the small holes. I came into the tent soon after, and he was drawing a portrait with a piece of charcoal on a board. "That's a good portrait of Fremont," says I; "he looks just like that; that's the way he parts his hair in the middle." "That isn't a portrait of Fremont," said Billy; it's a map of the United States; that line in the middle you thought was the part of his hair, is the Mississippi river."

"Oh!" said I. I saw him again before supper; he came to me, looking worse than ever, the stockings in his hand. "Jimmy," said he, "you know I gave them to Cradle, and told him to sew up the small holes, and what do you think he's done? He's gone and sewed up the *heads*." "It's a hard case, Billy," said I; "in such a case tears are almost justifiable."

The Kansas First.

The Tipton, Missouri, correspondence of the *Missouri Republican* of the 16th, pays a handsome compliment to this gallant regiment just ordered to Warrensburg, with a prospect of a fight:

Never in my rambles have I seen a regiment so joyous and merry as the Kansas First were upon the announcement that a battle was near. Every man, without a single exception, showed the sign of a wonderful and peculiar kind of joy. Even the convalescent in the hospital waited upon their gallant Colonel and entreated him to allow them to prepare for the march. I heard one of the privates call to another, "Bill, come to breakfast." Bill replied, "To h—l with your hard bread; I'm going to Warrensburg!" The regiment lost just one-half its number at Wilson's Creek, and it is singular what an almost frenzied desire they now exhibit to get into another fight. The regiment is desirous of forming a part of the force to be sent on gun boats from Cairo, but fear that wish will not be gratified.

☞ John L. Werth, "agent," advertises that so great is the scarcity of coke, (in Richmond,) that hereafter he can only supply any one private family with a single load per month. A quartermaster advertises for five hundred army wagons for the use of the Confederate States army, and adds that he will purchase any number that any one may have for sale. Mechanics of every description are—judging from the advertisements for them—scarce in Richmond.

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suite the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for Adults these short winter days are between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h385-tja1'62

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing,

and Binding.

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Out-fit.

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No. 122 Lake street.

Account Books.

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
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Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

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Practical Plumber,

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All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-ly

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

KIER'S BEST OIL,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

oc4-g...

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Berteau in a donne asset la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h...

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate			$30 to $50
Upper	"		20 to 40
Entire	"	Vul. Rubber	20 to 40
Upper	"		10 to 20
Entire	"	Silver	20 to 40
Upper	"		7 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates			1 to 3

His beautiful Gold Fillings ...

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the most elegant and satisfactory manner. Recently increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 1124, Chicago, Ill.

☞ TERMS CASH.

☞ Office, No. 32 Clark street, opposite the Court House. no6-h...

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 30 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

my19'61-ly

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE.

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.,) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [oc23-h431-eojal'62] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-ly

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no1'61-h39-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se6'61

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,800	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
850	"	RUSSIA IRON,
120	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
18,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,300	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g913-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTEAUX,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
PRICE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.
[ap15'61-ly]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-ly

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
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Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

NO. 8 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of the article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.
oc11-g561-3m J. & A. HERZOG, 152 Lake-st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.,

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

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107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

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☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. se5'61-1y

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given ... cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

30 years' standing; and is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for use.
☞ Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 154 Lake-st, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States.
Post-Office Box 4355. Send for Pamphlet by mail.
au22'61-7-T-1y

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

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ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

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LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g823-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.

REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER
[no15-h...-6m]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 LASALLE STREET

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap11

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES.
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UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—or plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given to agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.

Address I. A. HANCE,
Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post-Office Box 1481, Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au25'61-7-T-6-1m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.
[de11-h708-1y]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle. It CANNOT be run WRONG. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in every case. Try ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 135 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 81, Chicago, Ill. se9'61-ly

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including

SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS,

Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government.

Office 48 Clark street, Chicago. de17-h876-1m

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

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FRANCIS ADAMS. [de5-h697-1m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

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MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

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RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de1-h676-3m

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARRS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 90 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no5-h...-3m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h...-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-1y

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

no6-h195-1y

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due the firm is to be paid to L. S. Warner, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities.

Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861. L. S. WARNER.
de17-h88-1w C. R. PARKS.

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Nov. 26th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."

no21-h529-1m W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TARBUTT, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3203. fe9-ly

Commission Merchants.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

222 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3331.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. [de13-h687-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-h814] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. B. GRIFFIN. [mh23-h9-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 168 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh2738

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6128.

☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

REFER TO

Armour, Dole & Co. C. B. & Q. Elevator......Chicago.
Chapin, Wheeler & Co. ...
Henry H. Taylor, Esq. ......Freeport, Ill.
Gould & Bro. ......Chicago.
Durand Bros. & Powers ...
Bowen & Bro. ...
C. M. Henderson & Co. ...
Huntington & Wadsworth ...
C. M. Smith, Esq., I. C. R. R. ...
C. H. Allen, Esq., C. A. & St. L. R. R.

de10-h796-3m

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW.
[au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de6'61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

PETER MACQUEEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c. de1-h822-3w

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h580-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g989-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. M. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1318.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au23'61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja23'61-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 120 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au13-a128-1y] E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. mh...

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Post Office Box 3267.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Geo. Forst, Iselin, Luverdon Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. E. Lucas, Esq., Edward Teason, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe3'61-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. [au11'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [au17'61-1y] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh23-g157-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [mh...-1y] S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [fe22'60-1y] R. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy19'61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 220 and 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers. no6-61-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, will give strict attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap18'61-1y

M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. R. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-...-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 260 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

mh31'60-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Railroads.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861...................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching those places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 3 A. M. reach Clyde at 4.30 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 5.40 A. M.; Carey at 6.30 A. M.; Bellefontaine at 9.07 A. M.; Urbana at 9.30 A. M.—there connecting with the train on the Col. P. & Ind. road, reaching Columbus at 2.00 P. M.; Springfield at 11.10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.00 P. M.; Hamilton at 4.25 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.30 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.
L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

de19-...-6w

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and intend having the "O'SHAUGHNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's, 1862—new shape, pretty figured, and not to be equalled in the West, are invited to call and order early at ... Summer's ... for one ... East—will please order early by ... compliments ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:30 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:50 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, arriving at Chicago 9:20 A. M.

my18 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

4:00 P. M., Accommodation Rockford, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc18-ly

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave the West Side Depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M., for Elgin, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 6:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:00 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
3:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:30 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 10 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 6:00 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:00 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train, 2:20 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express, and 11:30 P. M., Night Mail.

Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all the principal Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M., and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 3:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:45 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, as authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at: No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North st., Baltimore, and General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows—Day Express at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 6:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Accommodation leaves at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:20 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:30 P. M., Logansport ... St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute ... Cairo ...

5:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:15 P. M., Alton ..., St. Louis ..., Terre Haute ..., Cairo ..., Evansville ...

On Saturdays the 4:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
6:00 A. M. 7:25 A. M.
12:00 M. 12:50 P. M.
6:20 P. M. 6:30 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West.)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,

(436 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn. R. R."

J. J. HOUSTON, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1'60-ly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Xenia, Urbana, Columbus, and all points East.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, and all points South; also at Cincinnati for Louisville, and all points in Central and Southern Kentucky.

Connections at Cincinnati for ... points on the Ohio river.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all the principal offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 120 Randolph street, Chicago.

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

THE CITY.

THE NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.—Mr. Walsh announces the receipt of this long-looked for book. Officers and others will please notice. He has also a new edition of the "Ordnance Manual." Corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

THE CREVELLI CONCERT.—The Crevelli troupe give a second concert this evening at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society. The money invested will be appropriated to a good cause, and those who attend will have the consciousness of aiding an excellent charity.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Blaney Lodge, No. 274 A. F. and A. M., will give their third annual festival on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8th, at the Briggs House, for which occasion the committee in charge are planning arrangements which cannot but result in a most pleasant festival.

CIRCUIT COURT.—There was no call of the trial docket in the County Circuit Court, yesterday, nor will there be until next week, the attention of Judge Manierre being fully occupied in the trial of causes already called. When the call of the docket is resumed, it will commence at No. 99.

A HANDSOME BENEFIT.—The late soiree of the Young Men's Catholic Association at Bryan Hall resulted in the net proceeds of two hundred dollars, which were presented to the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the Orphan Asylum. The donation was most opportune and received at a time when charity is needed and appreciated.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, music dealers, 95 Clark street, have issued the following new music: "Nellie Lost and Found," by Henry C. Worth; the "John Brown Song," which is immensely popular; "The Vacant Chair," a new and very sweet melody, by Geo. F. Root, and the "Lafner Waltz," by F. R. Otto.

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.—The Philharmonic rehearsal was largely attended yesterday afternoon, and the successful manner in which the programme was carried out, augurs well for a most brilliant concert. Ledogard, the new tenor, was not present, but we understand is diligently preparing himself by private rehearsal for his *debut*.

HYMNS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association are now prepared to furnish a small volume of choice hymns, properly arranged, and convenient for carrying in the pocket, to each soldier in camp in this vicinity. It is a laudable undertaking, and should meet the approval and aid of army chaplains and others interested in improving the moral condition of our volunteers.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—We stated in our columns a day or two since, that the eloquent divine, Bishop Simpson, would preach in this city on Sunday. We are now informed that he will occupy the pulpit of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church for the morning service, at the usual time—half past ten. The mere announcement that this celebrated divine will preach will suffice to secure a large attendance.

THE FINE ARTS.—J. Mulvey, Esq., No. 39 Clark street, a well-known attorney, has received a series of photographic views of English and Welsh castles, from New York. The views are by Bedford, an English photographer, and have been pronounced by connoisseurs perfect specimens of the art. In general effect and in minute delineation they certainly cannot be surpassed. We note the above as another instance of the attention the fine arts are receiving. Chicago to-day contains some of the finest photographs, prints and paintings in the country.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—An insane person, named Rossiter, was arrested in the Sherman House yesterday for boisterous conduct. He is a religious monomaniac and insisted upon his right to mount the clerk's desk and preach and pray for the benefit of the guests. The proprietors of the house, not desiring to change their hotel into a conventicle and their business office into a pulpit, for the convenience of a Bedlamite, called the police and had the intruder removed. He will be sent to the County Almshouse.

RESIGNATION OF REV. MR. WOLCOTT.—An ecclesiastical council was held in the New England church (Congregational) in this city, on the 18th inst., to consider the acceptance of the resignation of the pastor of the above church, Rev. Samuel Wolcott. After a lengthy discussion, the resignation was reluctantly approved. Mr. Wolcott has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community as a man, and a most excellent reputation as a faithful pastor. We hope events will so shape themselves that his labors may still be continued in this vicinity.

WARNING TO SAILORS.—On Tuesday, Superintendent of the Police Bradley, of this city, received a telegram from Grand Haven to arrest the Captain and crew of the schooner Peoria, about to arrive in this city from the former port. This schooner had run over a small skiff, near Grand Haven, overturning it, and causing the drowning of three men who were in it. Policemen were immediately detailed to be on the look-out for the arrival of the schooner, and yesterday succeeded in arresting the entire crew as the vessel touched the dock. The prisoners, eight in number, will be taken to Grand Haven.

THE SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI R. R.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that the fall and winter arrangements of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad have been fully inaugurated. By the new time table, passengers, by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6:33 A. M., making close connection with the mail train on the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati R. R., reaching Cincinnati at 5:45 P. M., three hours in advance of any other route. The economy in time, the superior facilities of this road, and its excellent management, recommend it to the traveling public.

THE ARCTIC PANORAMA.—The Kane Arctic Panorama, illustrating the expedition of Dr. Kane in the frozen regions, is meeting with a large success. The views, occupying some thirty thousand feet of canvass, are the original paintings of De Lemano, Lewis and Bartholomew, and apart from the scenery they represent, are interesting in an artistic point of view. On Saturday morning an exhibition will be given at ten o'clock, and another in the afternoon at three o'clock, for the benefit of school children. The exhibition in the evening will close the stay in Chicago. The public should not lose the opportunity of witnessing this work of art.

THE HORSE-TAMING EXHIBITION.—The sale of tickets for Mr. Rarey's exhibition commences this morning at H. M. Higgins' music store and at Bryan Hall. Mr. Rarey informs us that he has secured two of the most vicious horses in the city for the contest. One of them has never been broken for the simple reason that his ugliness bars any approach to him. Mr. R., however, proposes to conquer his equineship, and take him away from the hall, a well-behaved and docile animal. The exhibition will be a most interesting one to all, and the accompanying lecture will contain valuable information to those having to do with horses.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.—Another application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge a minor from enlistment came up before Judge Drummond yesterday, on the petition of Gilbert Kerpestein, to have his son, Garrett Kerpestein, discharged from the Sixtieth Ill. Volunteers, now at Camp Douglas, upon the grounds that the son was only seventeen years of age, and that he was induced by the recruiting officer to partake of intoxicating liquors until he became drunk, in which condition he was enlisted. Upon the reading of the petition, sworn to before United States Commissioner Bross, His Honor ordered the writ to issue, commanding Capt. Frederick Kurth to produce the body of said Gerrett Kerpestein forthwith.

TIMELY AID.—The ladies under whose auspices the festival at Bryan Hall is now progressing, have already commenced their good work by distributing several baskets of provisions and other good things among the worthy and necessitous of the soldiers' families. Whatever is left after the festival will be appropriated in a similar manner. Thus hundreds of families will be provided with Christmas dinners in advance, and joy pervade many households. It will be a matter of gratitude for the soldiers to learn that their families are thus watchfully provided for, and it should also prove a hint to them that a portion of the funds they are squandering for knicknacks with the sutler could be better appropriated in providing for their families.

The Soldiers' Aid Sociable.

Notwithstanding the rain last evening, the ladies, who are generally foremost in all benevolent enterprises, turned out in considerable numbers to the Sociable at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in camp. The representatives of the sterner sex, however, from the fact, perhaps, that they feared to wet their delicate feet, or dreaded damp garments and consequent rheumatism and kindred ailings, valiantly and patriotically stayed at home, thus saving their money and their health at the same time. A good band was in attendance to enliven the scene, and although the ladies were without gentlemen companions, they managed to worry through the evening, and in fact appeared to enjoy themselves passably well. After the supper, partaken of in the lower hall, the audience was seated and listened to a brief but telling address from Rev. O. H. Tiffany. The speaker commenced by reading a letter from the Post Surgeon at Mound City. It stated, speaking of the work performed by the Sanitary Commission, that they had long looked for relief and at last it had come. The stock of supplies furnished from this city had arrived, and after accommodating all who were in need, they could spare linen for 200 more.

Another letter was also read, from a gentleman who had gone to Missouri to hunt up a son who was sick, but in which camp he knew not. The father had come upon his child just in season to close his eyes in death. This letter spoke of the untiring devotion of the army nurses. They are actually killing themselves with work. The speaker finished with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Fair and the Sanitary Commission. He said:

"Remember how your contributions are received by the men valiantly fighting your battles. This clean, pure linen, these comfortable garments, come to their feverish bodies as the influence of a divine gift. You may depend upon it that every article sent into camp takes along with it thoughts of home and sympathy—worth more than medicine for the recovery of the sick and languishing. Every word of kindness tells. It seems an electric chain communicating between them and the ones they dearly love at home. I am enabled to state, on the part of the Commission, that if there shall be a battle in Missouri, as we have been forewarned there is to be, and after it has been fought there shall be a thousand men placed upon our hands for care and nursing, we shall be prepared. The supplies shall be ready, and still there shall be a little left for the misguided men who may need our kindly offices from the far South."

The donations received consisted principally of jellies and clothing, but were small in amount. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and we regret that it was not better attended.

Illinois State Teacher's Association.

The meeting of this Association, at Bloomington, next week, will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest to teachers. On Wednesday, the 25th, there will be an address before the Natural History Society, by Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville. On Thursday morning, 26th, the exercises proper of the Association will be introduced by the President, W. H. Wells, of this city, who will present a rapid sketch of the progress of education during the last forty years. Lectures will also be given by Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. J. G. King, of Quincy, Charles H. Allen, the popular and efficient Agent of the Normal Regents of Wisconsin, President Sturtevant, of Jacksonville and W. M. Baker, President of the Quincy High School.

The committee have introduced one or two new features in their programme, which will add very much to the attractiveness and value of the meeting. Several practical teachers have been chosen to conduct drill exercises or model lessons, on map-drawing, elementary book-keeping, &c. And lest this should look a little too much like work, they have wisely interspersed a variety of physical exercises, *a la Lewis*, which are now regarded as a highly useful and respectable kind of school-room play.

Ladies attending the meeting, will be entertained free by the good people of Bloomington, and the fare at hotels will be reduced to members of the Association. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, will give free return passes to members of the Association who pass over their roads, and it is expected that some of the other roads will grant similar favors.

A Speck of War in the Musical World.

Musicians are notoriously made of touchwood. Vocal cadences and orchestral harmonies are the poorest indices in the world to moral and social harmonies or melodious dispositions. In fact the generality of singers and players are attuned to discords. Now the Crevelli troupe sang at Bryan Hall on Wednesday night, and the concert was a failure in point of success financially and musically.

Immediately upon the close of the concert, the causes of the *fiasco* were canvassed, and the management unanimously attributed it to declarations of Max Strakosch, agent of the Hinckley Troupe, that the above named were not genuine artists. Having arrived at this conclusion, although we do not see how it helps them out of their dilemma, the management furiously waited upon the mild, unoffending Max, and for a time pistols and Mocha were threatened. The result of the meeting is embodied in the following card:

Whereas, some evil minded persons have circulated the report that I declared Mad. Crevelli, Signor Ardavani, and Signor Garibaldi were not genuine artists, this is to certify that I know said artists personally, and attended their concert at Bryan Hall in Chicago last evening; and further, that I endeavored to obtain the services of Signor Ardavani for my opera troupe, but failed in so doing, from the fact of his previous engagement with Mad. Crevelli. Said artists are what they represent themselves and bear the above names.

MAX STRAKOSCH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1861.

We may establish the identity of the troupe a little more closely. Crevelli is the daughter of the splendid D'Angri; Ardavani was formerly baritone in Ullman's troupe at the New York Academy; Garibaldi was second bass with Junca, years ago, in an Havana troupe we believe, and Wolowski is not an unknown name in the piano world. But granting the identity, we do not see how it at all modifies or accounts for the failure, for grapes cannot grow upon thorns nor figs upon thistles.

The Mechanic Fusileers.

A report was prevalent upon the street yesterday that Major A. C. Ducat of Col. McArthur's regiment, was to be appointed to the Colonelcy of the Mechanic Fusileers, if the Government will accept that corps as a Mechanic Fusileer regiment, and that J. M. Wilson, the present Colonel, had gone to Washington. In this connection the following card has significance:

Rumors have been set afloat by interested parties to the effect that owing to the *emeute* in the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment, commanded by me, I have resigned. I wish to emphatically deny it. I was commissioned by the War Department, and in that quarter alone can my commission be revoked. If it can be shown that it is for the interest of the regiment and the country that I should resign, I am ready to do so.

J. M. WILSON,
Colonel Commanding.

We are in receipt of frequent communications from members of this regiment, confidently anticipating a change; but of the truth of the report or the merits of the change, we are as yet uninformed, and reserve any judgment upon the matter for a future opportunity.

A PORTRAIT FOR EVERY PATRIOT.—We had the pleasure last evening of seeing Middleton's portrait of Washington, in oil colors, copied from Stewart's original painting. We have, during the last month, seen very flattering notices in our exchanges of this work of art, and were prepared to see a fine specimen of art; but we do not hesitate to say it far surpasses our highest conception of its richness and beauty. Certificates from among the first artists in this country, who have seen and admired Stuart's great painting, pronounce this of Middleton's in all respects a most faithful copy of the original, giving the complexion, glow of animated health, and mild yet beaming blue eye, all of which are so essential to a correct likeness, and which have not been represented in the multitude of likenesses scattered broadcast throughout our country. It is the opinion of good judges that this copy of Middleton's cannot be surpassed, and yet it is sold at a price that will ensure its sale to a large class of our appreciative citizens. Mr. Barlow, from Cincinnati, who is associated with Mr. Middleton, is now in the city, and will call on our leading citizens, to whom he proposes to furnish a *fac simile* of his specimen. It will be sold only to a limited number of subscribers and never be placed on sale, and can be furnished to a few in season for Christmas and New Year's presents. The portrait is cabinet, or one-half life size, and is executed in substantial oil colors, the same as used by the best artists when they paint from life. Mr. Barlow is stopping at 231 Madison street.

MINNESOTA ARTILLERY.—The Minnesota First Artillery, one hundred and fifty-six strong, passed through this city on Wednesday evening *en route* for Kentucky, where they will be attached to one of the Minnesota regiments.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Ladies' City Tract and Missionary Society.

The ninth annual session of the Ladies' City Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. James Pratt in the chair. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were of an harmonious character, and not entirely devoid of interest to the general reader.

Rev. E. F. Dickinson, City Missionary, presented his annual report, from which the following extracts are compiled:

Among the sixty-two protestant evangelical churches in this city, eleven only have had as large an average attendance during the past year as they had in 1860. A majority of them have lost at least ten per cent. The average attendance upon the nine evangelical German churches is less than 1,400, while the German population is estimated at about 30,000. The object of the Society and its work, as formerly, has been to promote the interests of evangelical religion and sound morality by the circulation of the *Monthly Visitor* and other religious reading among all classes of the community—especially among shipping, steamboats, almshouses, hospitals and prisons, and among the ignorant, poor, and the open transgressors of the law of God, who neglect the ordinary means of grace.

The number of efficient visitors was never greater than at present, and in connection with our Mission Sabbath Schools, the work was never so well performed. One great embarrassment has been the want of means with which to purchase and publish the material for circulation.

The present demand per month for tracts or papers is about 12,000 copies in English, 4,500 in German, 300 in French, 250 in Norwegian, 300 in Swedish, 100 in Dutch (Holland,) and 50 in Italian, about 17,000 copies in all. There are 4,000 or 5,000 more imperatively demanded for the supply of the adjacent military camps.

After the reading of the report it was resolved to raise $1200 for the circulation of the *Monthly Visitor* for the ensuing year.

A special Finance Committee, consisting of Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Guilford, Mrs. Brownell, and Mrs. H. D. Penfield was appointed to call upon the pastors of the various churches, to secure pledges toward making up the above sum. Added to the list are Mrs. H. Hoge, Mrs. B. W. Raymond, Mrs. H. F. Wait, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Robt. Boyd, and Mrs. S. Hawk, who, with the six other ladies, constitute the Finance Committee for the year.

By vote of the society, the ministers of the various societies were requested to appoint a member from their own number, to represent their denominations in the Publication Committee.

The society requested the secretary of the association, for the accomodation of those visitors who wish to aid in the distribution of charities to the poor, to change his office from its present location to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on the second day of January, at three P. M.

Ordination Services.

The ordination services at Edwards' Church this evening are worthy, and should receive the general attention of the entire Protestant community. While the wealthy localities of the city are liberally supplied with costly church edifices, the Tenth Ward, numbering some twenty thousand souls has been hitherto almost entirely neglected. Most certainly here is a field for effort and an opportunity to benefit the poor. We trust that generous attendance upon the services this evening, will show an appreciation of the work marked out for the future of Edwards' Church, at least in that denomination with which it has recently been connected.

IMPORTANT TO THE SOLDIERS OF CAMP DOUGLAS.—By permission of Col. Tucker, and for the better convenience of volunteers stationed at Camp Douglas, the American and United States Express Companies have established a joint agency for the transaction of all business by Express connected with the camp, and have appointed Mr. F. B. Williams to take charge of the same.

Hereafter all matter received in this city by either company addressed to soldiers, and others, at Camp Douglas, will be sent immediately to the Camp Douglas Agency for delivery; also, whatever matter the soldiers may have to forward will be received and receipted at the same place, making a trip to the city and return for such business entirely unnecessary. Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of small amounts of money by the soldiers to their friends and relatives—every convenience being furnished for enclosing, addressing and receipting for same, so that, in case of loss or detention, no trouble or expense will be caused thereby—the forwarders only having to present their receipts to the agent, who will cause a satisfactory investigation to be made, and the amount refunded, if lost. Soldiers will find this a safe and expeditious way of forwarding money, as the package will be taken direct, and delivered to the party to whom it is addressed.

A special rate is made for all personal business of the soldiers, equal to a deduction of one-half of the regular rates. Packages of $50 or less, are taken to all points on railroads reached by either Company in this State, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio or Michigan, at 25 cents each; beyond these States, and for larger amounts, or for other business, charges are made in proportion. In writing to their friends, who are to send packages, or other matter to them, the soldiers will please request the shippers to be sure and mark such matter "Camp Douglas," giving the name of company and number of regiment you are attached to.

A CARD.—The ladies of Christ Church publish the following card of gratitude in reference to their late festival:

The ladies of Christ Church, Chicago, take this method of expressing their gratitude and sense of obligation to their friends, to whose kind and generous aid the success of their recent fair is in a great degree attributable. Especial thanks are due to the proprietors of the Sherman, Briggs and Tremont houses, for bountiful gifts towards providing for the table and other assistance. They also desire to make their acknowledgments to those members of other congregations who so freely contributed necessary supplies and gave their time and unwearied personal effort to forward the object in view.

New Soldiers' Aid.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The ladies of Chicago will be surprised and glad to learn that a new theory for fitting dresses is about to be introduced into our city. Many ladies at the Tremont House are enthusiastic in praise of it, and will testify that it perfectly recommends itself. This is a commendable scheme for combining patriotism with domestic usefulness, as a lady from the *South* offers to teach the art for five dollars and give half the avails to a committee of ladies to be disposed of in some charitable way. We would suggest this mode of making holiday presents to the daughters and sisters of our soldiers, and so make glad the hearts of many a desponding girl by giving her means of earning a livelihood. Patrons unable to call may be visited at their homes by leaving their address at Cabery's Jewelry Store, 91 Lake street, Tremont Block, or with the lady herself, at Col. Webster's late residence, corner Michigan avenue and Madison street, where all business will be transacted. A few dresses will be fitted gratuitously as specimens. Those unable to purchase theorems will be assisted to them. Arrangements will be made in other cities for this enterprise as it has a local agent and is copyrighted.

LADIES.

Masonic.

The regular annual Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M., for the election of officers and payment of dues, will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

1t H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

☞ Everybody likes that Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. Don't fail to leave your orders at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, up stairs.

December 20. 2t

☞ The "Driggs" patent or Violin Piano, at W. M. Harlow's splendid piano rooms, No. 54 Sherman House block, is meeting the approbation of all who have examined it. Mr. L. V. H. Crosby, Superintendent, will give in detail the peculiar characteristics of the instrument. For power and purity of tone it is unequalled. The ladies are delighted with the beautiful "Parlor Gem," a piano perfect in miniature. What a pretty holiday present.

☞ For those beautiful cardes de visite go to Florence's, 142 Lake street. Only $3.00 per dozen. Also six large photographs for $3.00, which cannot be excelled. dec19-3t*.

MONOGRAMS!—A splendid Christmas present for a lady, "New Year call," wedding, and visiting cards, at Tremont House. Send four stamps for samples to "Yankee Card Writer." dec19-3t

☞ The new Oscillating Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides*. On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker salesroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind may not grasp."—*Art Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dec17-10t

JEMIMA:—Your favor received: Our advice is to purchase him a nice Kerosene Lamp for Christmas. It is a memento constantly before one. You will find an endless variety at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. dc17-5t

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [dc14-12t

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec6-tyr

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 80c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 88 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se23-ly

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h881-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of

A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER;
A SON TO HIS MOTHER;
A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE; or
A BROTHER TO HIS SISTER.

This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
163 and 165 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec15-10t]

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 36 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

Recruits for Farnsworth's Regiment.

There are a few saddles vacant yet in the 8th regiment of Illinois cavalry. The Colonel authorizes me to say that from 25 to 30 men can be admitted now. They will report to me at Chicago, in person, Dec. 26th, at Quartermaster Potter's, on Washington street between Dearborn and State streets. After being sworn in, they will proceed with me the same day to Washington, on the six o'clock train—Fort Wayne route. Fare from Chicago to Washington, free. Rations not provided on the road. Inform me by letter to the Chicago TRIBUNE office, whom I may expect to meet in Chicago.

LUCIUS C. MATLOCK, Chaplain.

December 18, 1861.–4t.

Artillery.

Twenty more good men wanted for Bouton's Artillery Company. This company is rapidly filling up and we would advise all persons wishing to join this favorite arm of the service to apply at once to recruiting office in W. T. Daniels's cigar store under Matteson House. dc17-1w

DIED.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst., of Scarlet Fever, WILLIE SEYMOUR, aged five years and seven months, son of William and Sarah M. S. Blair.

Funeral at their residence, No. 280 Michigan avenue, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, December 18th, of Pneumonia, EMMA LORRAINE, youngest child of Stillman H. and Mary L. Bingham, aged nine months and twenty-two days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the family, corner of West Madison and Robey streets, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power....$ 500		20 horse power....$1,250	
8 " ... 575		25 " ... 1,500	
10 " ... 675		30 " ... 1,675	
12 " ... 800		35 " ... 2,050	
16 " ... 1,100		40 " ... 2,300	

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59-ly

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RELIANCE WORKS

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Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se11-g601-3m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, the Stock and trade of the Boston Meat Market, No. 289 State street, as the owner does not understand the business. [de19-b925-3t] JOHN L. LANGLEY.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected, and rent of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 3478. de16-h882-2w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, an Improved Farm of 330 acres; 175 acres under fence and cultivation, 90 acres good Timber; half mile from a large Town, (the County Seat), House, Barn, Sheep Pens. The best living spring in the County, &c., &c. This is one of the best Stock Farms in the West. Will sell on long time and favorable terms, or will exchange for city property. Price $5,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. de 8-h897-1w

FOR SALE—At G. T. Abbey's, Lake street, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, a Double Barrel Gun, by Mullen, N. Y. Sharp's Patent Rifle, Hair Trigger, &c., a Double Barrel Pigeon Gun, best Laminated Steel Barrels, &c., &c. A Target Rifle, completely warranted, &c. de18-b904-6t

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on West Randolph street for sale very low. It consists of a two-story Brick House on a lot 25x100, nearly new. For particulars inquire of HOSMER & PECK, 116 Randolph-st. de 4-b847-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 82 Clark street, corner of Lake. del1'61-ly

A GOOD SECOND-HAND COVERED BUGGY for sale cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 4310, or call at 152 South Water street. de 4-b842-1w

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de18-b859-1m

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER

ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE.

She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. N. Jones, has been kept in good order, sails all new this and last year, and she is perfectly found in every particular.

Carries upwards of 15,000 bushels of Wheat.
" 16,000 " Corn.

She is a good lumber vessel, carries 240 m. feet of pine lumber, and a considerable quantity of shingles and lath besides. Draws about 10½ feet of water when loaded, and sails well without ballast. She is free from liability of all kinds, and will positively be sold very soon in order to close the accounts of different firms interested in the proceeds.

She now lies at the wharf of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. For further information apply to HINCKLEY & HANDY, or to Capt. J. T. MORRIS, on board. de 7-h874-10t

COLLEGE BUILDING AT HENRY FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, December 25th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises, I will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the splendid brick

North Illinois University Edifice,

And the ten acre lot on which it stands. Title perfect, and will be sold for less than one-third of the cost of the building, to pay its debts.

For information, address P. S. PERLEY, Henry, Illinois, or me at Canton, Illinois.

de17-b896-8t JAMES TURNER.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 183 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x180 feet. Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts. de19-h920-1w

TO RENT—A New House on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, containing all the modern improvements. Rent can be paid in board, if desired. Apply to ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, Tribune Building, No. 51 Clark street. de19-b934-3t

HOUSES TO RENT.—
No. 214 Wabash Avenue.
No. 216 Wabash Avenue.
Rooms near Union Park.
Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. de7-b872-3w

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with two small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER, Real Estate Room, No. 35 Clark st., up stairs. no30-h-1m

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets. de13-h881-1m

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale now at 115 Lake street (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap18'61-ly]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1861.

The money market remains unsettled to-day, and very few transactions of any character took place, bankers and customers preferring to hold on until our foreign difficulties are more fully developed. The advices by the Jura are as yet so indefinite that they have no material influence in either direction. Exchange has ruled close today at ½ to customers and ⅜ to outsiders. The buying price is par to ¼; ⅛ may perhaps be regarded as the ruling quotation, although bankers would pay the larger price rather than not get it. There were few sellers of gold to-day, and it is difficult to get it. The nominal price is 1 per cent.

CANADA MONEY.—There were few buyers of Canada money, and it is difficult to name a selling price. Bankers purchased at all the way from 1½ to 5—although the latter price we believe was confined to the house.

MR. CHASE AND THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.—The advance in sterling exchange, among other monetary effects, created some uneasiness in New York, in combination with the probable bank action concerning Mr. Chase's recent report. The New York *Express* seems to speak with some authority on the latter point, and we therefore copy its remarks in full:

"The financial future of the loyal States and of the Government continues to be the general subject of conversation. The banks, in no section of the North, are inclined to accept the terms of the Secretary, but prefer to do business in their own way, or not at all, and it is a fact not to be put out of sight, that a suspension of specie payments will soon occur, unless the Government chooses to go on with the banks as its fiscal agents.

What the banks think proper is this, that the associates of the three cities, with a capital exceeding the combined capital of the Banks of England and France, should now supply all the wants of the Treasury. The Secretary to abandon the sub-treasury wholly, and make his drafts upon a bank in New York, Boston and Philadelphia direct, for the common account of the association. The Secretary to pledge as security Federal six per cents, and the banks not to buy them at all.

It is further suggested that Congress allow the President and Secretary to issue $250,000,000 of Demand Notes, to be legal tender by the Associated Banks, and to be exchanged with these banks for Federal Bonds as fast as they may require them for currency, thus adding the national currency to the present circulation, instead of going into liquidation and re-issuing currency upon a national basis.

It is of no use to mince matters at all. The banks have bought all the bonds they were justified in doing, as trustees of their stockholders. The people do not take the burden, and they can go no farther.

They can, however, see the way to loan the Government money upon proper collaterals, and through the large expenses of the war, put the debt of the country upon the people, in the shape of currency, to be redeemed after the rebellion is suppressed or funded as may be thought best.

The Treasury Department must accept the situation, and, like other borrowers, receive and not make its own terms. If this, or a plan closely resembling it, is not adopted, specie payments will soon cease. With this plan, specie is in a great degree superseded, and will only be more valuable than the paper currency as it is wanted to export. That want must be lessened by a high tariff and the use of home products. The banks of the three cities feel that the merchants of the country have some rights, and do not mean to go through the rebellion with a disturbed money market, caused by attempting to change the financial policy of the country, at a time when quiet is most needed.

A delegation of Eastern bank officers is in town to consult with the managers of New York banks in relation to the Government negotiation. The banks of the three cities are to determine by January 1st whether they will take $50,000,000 more of Treasury notes. As affairs now stand they will not."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	76¼	76¾
Galena	63¾	64
Rock Island	46	46¼
Burlington & Quincy	52	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	37¾	37¾
Michigan Southern (common)	17¾	17¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	40¾	40¾
Missouri 6s	37¾	37⅞
Virginia 6s	....	47

Market, first board firm; second board firm.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of Thursday says:

The banks were all selling exchange freely yesterday at 1 ⅌ cent. premium; and gold at 1¼@1½c. The demand is comparatively limited.

Currency is extremely scarce, and the probability of war with England, though generally regarded as very remote, has a tendency to increase the stringency of the market. Stocks, it will be observed, have declined heavily under the influence of the foreign news, and the advices by yesterday's steamer are not such as to increase confidence in the pacific intentions of England. Beyond an uncomfortably close money market, however, we do not apprehend any more serious consequences from an embroilment with England so far as our own State is concerned. The new banking law and the circumstances preceding its adoption have prevented us from being flooded with Canadian and doubtful Eastern money, as has been the case with Illinois, and about which the people of that State have become not a little alarmed already. The funds in the hands of our banks and people consist almost exclusively of specie and Wisconsin currency, and in case of war with England there is no currency that would incur less danger of loss than our own, secured and guarded as required by our present banking law.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 17th reports nothing doing in the money market, and rates of exchange and gold remain the same as yesterday—5 per cent premium for the former, and 6 to 6½ per cent for gold. Some of the bankers were asking 7 to 7½ per cent for gold, but it was also offered on 'Change at 6½ without buyers. There is no demand from legitimate sources, and the efforts to force it into demand for the sake of gratifying the speculative propensities of a few holders of coin will result in nothing but a few investing their currency or treasury notes in gold at high rates, to sell it again at lower, after holding it long enough to learn their folly. The facts are, there is more coin in the country than ever before, and less currency. And gold not being a convenient medium of circulation, will have to be exchanged for currency, when holders want to use their money.

In this locality there is not a particle of good sense in undertaking to force gold into an undue importance, when the business of the country is being done with a currency for which Eastern exchange can be bought for 5 per cent. premium. And as long as the banks here are as sound in the confidence of the community as they now are, and will continue to furnish exchange at the rate named, or lower, it is attaching far more importance to gold than it is entitled to. There is no more ground for panic now than has existed for six months past, and our friends may as well "possess their souls in patience," while there is more specie in the country than can possibly be employed in the business that is now doing, if every dollar of currency was withdrawn.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of the 19th says:

The movements in the money market to-day were not active in any department, while in some respects the business was sluggish. The demand for loans was quite moderate, and good business paper was taken freely at 10@12 per cent.—10 per cent. the leading figure. The foreign war question continues to occupy the attention of business men to a very large extent, and people are now anxiously awaiting advices from Washington that may indicate the character—the tone of the dispatches from England, which reached that city by special messenger this afternoon.

Commercial letters at New York from England say that the British Government has made no *demand* upon the United States with regard to the Trent affair, and express the belief that if the matter is treated calmly by this country, the difficulty will be amicably arranged.

The business in exchange to-day was on a moderate scale at par buying and ⅛ prem. selling. There was less demand for gold: selling rate 40 to 50 prem. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par.	⅛ prem.
Boston	par.	⅛ prem.
Philadelphia	par.	⅛ prem.
Gold		½ prem.

No change in the market for uncurrent money.

Action of New York Bankers.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 18th.]

There has been for some days past a moderate drain for gold on the banks, nearly all of it prudential, almost sufficient to absorb the receipts from the Sub-Treasury. A still more important movement was the applications from dealers to bank managers that their deposits be considered "special," and payable in coin at any time. These applications were in nearly every case refused. This state of things has led to a very general discussion, both in and out of bank parlors, of the question of a general suspension of specie payments by the banks. The necessity of ultimate suspension was generally conceded, and the question was whether it should take place with full or empty vaults. The discussion culminated to-day in a meeting of the bank officers at the American Exchange Bank, which was very fully attended. The views of both parties were aired, and those for a continuance of specie payments for the present prevailed, it being argued that with $38,000,000 of gold in the vaults, there was no excuse to offer to the country, to the Government, and to Europe for an immediate suspension. It was thought better policy to wait until some $10,000,000 of gold had been shipped to Europe, and until the financial budget of the country for the coming year had been digested and adopted. The following Preamble and Resolution were introduced by Moses Taylor of the City Bank, and adopted with a few dissenting voices.

Whereas, The public mind has become unduly agitated in regard to the financial course to be pursued by the Banks and the United States Government, which has led to a premature discussion of the suspension of specie payments; and *whereas*, an examination of the condition of the specie in the country has resulted in the belief that we now hold eighty millions of bullion more than we held a year ago, of which a fair proportion is in the Banks; and *whereas*, exports of cereals and provisions have so far exceeded those of former years, that, notwithstanding the loss of the cotton crop, our exports far exceed our importations, and there is no demand for foreign exchange to warrant considerable shipments of coin; and *whereas*, the pending difference with Great Britain will probably prove to be capable of a diplomatic solution through the ordinary channels or by arbitration, and fears on this score are premature and groundless; and *whereas*, there is nothing in the position of the loans to the Government to cause uneasiness, and the entire arrears due upon them from the banks of this city, a considerable part of which is to be reimbursed, do not exceed $31,500,000, provided the Secretary in his drafts therefor will consult their wishes, which may be expected from him from motives of interest and policy, as well as from his promises; and *whereas*, Independently of all these considerations, it is not only unbecoming, but bad faith, for fiduciary agents to refuse the just demands of depositors, unless for clear cause and manifest necessity, and nothing but an entire want of confidence or great national considerations rendering it impossible to comply with all engagements, can ever justify such refusal; therefore

Resolved, That the New York Banks, with assurances from representatives of banks in Boston and Philadelphia of their co-operation, see no reason, justification or necessity for a suspension of specie payments under the existing state of their relations with the banks of this country, the United States Government, and Europe. Relying, therefore, confidently on the harmonious action of the Government, on the continued confidence of their depositors, and on the patriotism of the people, they will maintain specie payments.

Resolutions were also passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the banks for the remainder of the first fifty millions of 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes sold to the public.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of various railways for the month of November compared with the same month last year;

	1861.	1860.
Illinois Central	$338,893.89	$343,154.61
Michigan Central	242,069.13	196,193.28
Galena and Chicago Union	173,484.00	143,657.00
Chicago and Rock Island	110,324.00	88,637.00
Chicago, B. and Quincy	205,886.71	161,502.33
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	88,184.48	74,976.16
Milwaukee & Prairie du Ch.	97,952.45	90,661.78
Cleveland & Toledo	89,897.00	88,574.00
Toledo & Wabash	137,066.99	77,589.31
Buffalo, N. Y. & E.	79,803.41	69,697.15
Hudson River	197,781.71	160,543.71
Pittsb'gh, F. W. & Chicago	302,000.00	285,836.00
	$1,991,995.90	$1,824,436.19

This shows an increase for November over the same month last year of $235,443.79—or nearly 33 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1209	37389	58	716	980	37
R I R R	605	6210	2150	....	700	800
Ill C R R	....	4650	7370	625	....	....
C B & Q R R	528	5349	6321	....	....	365
N W R R	1361	456	....	240	885	....
A & St L R R	400	2450	4975	....	700	....
Total	4149	47860	19874	1584	3255	1199

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	P'ts lbs.	H'ws lbs.
G & C U R R	720	29	42	12200	....	102
R I R R	7850	30	..	3730	....	255
Ill C R R	1050	3	30	670	....	100
C B & Q R R	7030	8	233	2108	324	....
N W R R	....	24	....	3767	18	....
A & St L R R	1050	1	....	1475	18	50
Total	10700	95	305	24201	360	507

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 10,700 live, and 95 dressed. The market for Live Hogs was quiet and steady at yesterday's decline. Sales ranged from $2.20@2.50—chiefly at $2.25@2.35. Beef Cattle were steady at $2.25@2.75. Sheep quiet. All kinds of Hog product is dull. Mess Pork declined 25c. Lard dull.

The Wheat market opened quiet at 60c for No. 2 and 65c for No. 1 Spring, but under a good speculative inquiry prices advanced 2c per bushel—closing firm at 62½@63c for No. 2 and 67½@68c for No. 1—the outside quotations being for lots in favorite warehouses. Winter Wheat was neglected. Flour was dull and the market declined fully 10c per barrel, particularly owing to an advance in the rates of freight eastward. Corn was in good demand and the market was firmer; sales of Mixed being made at 22@22½c. Oats steady at 18@18½c for No. 1 and 15c for Rejected. Rye quiet at 29½c. Barley steady.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

FLOUR—Receipts 4,149 brls. Market 10c lower. Sales 700 brls choice spring extra at $3.80 del; 50 brls "Carbondale" White Winter at $4.75 del; 65 brls "Oshawa" super at $3.35 del; 140 brls do Superfine at $3.00 del; 140 brls do at $3.60 del.

WHEAT—Receipts 47,860 bu. Market advanced 3c ⅌ bu. Sales were—1000 bu No. 2 red winter at 68c; 1000 bu No. 1 spring at 65c; 5,000 bu do at 66c; 9,000 bu do at 66½c; 8,000 bu do at 67c; 2,000 bu do at 67½c; 3,000 bu do at 67¾c; 6,000 bu do at 68c; 7,000 bu No. 2 spring at 60c; 4,000 bu do at 60½c; 7,000 bu do at 61c; 2,000 bu do at 61½c; 15,000 bu do at 62; 4,000 bu do at 62½c; 17,000 bu do at 63c; 1000 rejected winter at 52c; 2000 bu rejected spring at 50c, all in store. Bag lots plenty and dull.

CORN—Receipts 19,874 bu. Market firm. Sales 1,000 bu mixed at 22c in store; 18,000 bu do at 22½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 22¼c in store; 1,800 bu rejected at 19c in store; 1,000 bu new corn at 18c on track; 700 bu do at 19c on track.

OATS—Receipts 1,584 bu. Market steady; sales 1,000 bu No. 1 at 18c in store; 5,000 bu do at 18½c in store; 1,000 bu rejected at 15c in store.

RYE—Receipts 3,255 bu. Market quiet: sales 800 bu No. 1 at 29c in store; 400 bu do at 30c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts 1,199 bu. Market steady. Sales 1,000 bu No. 2 at 20c in store; 150 bags at 25½c on track; 200 bags at 26½c on track.

CLOVER SEED—Market quiet; sales 18 bags common at $3.55.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Sales 125 bbls city mess pork at $9.00; 100 bbls No. 1 lard at 6½c; 100 tcs prime kettle rendered at 7c; 65 tcs steam at 6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet. Sales 14 averaging 300 lbs at $3.90; 17 averaging 294 lbs at $3.90; 11 at $2.50@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.

EGGS—Market quiet, at 13@14c ⅌ dozen for fresh.

BUTTER—Steady. Sales, 43 kegs good at 9c; 8 kegs common at 6c; dairy in fair request at 10@11c.

BROOM CORN—Sales, 10 tons inferior at $35.00 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote, green country, 4@4½c; green salted, 5@5½c; dry salted, 8½@9c; dry flint, 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Dull. Chickens $1.25@1.37½ ⅌ doz.; turkeys 6@7c ⅌ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Beef cattle are steady at yesterday's quotations. Hogs steady at the decline. Sales were—

98 Hogs, averaging	309 lbs at		$2.27
60 "	300	"	2.25
91 "	305	"	2.30
40 "	390	"	2.50
211 "	315	"	2.42½
240 "	290	"	2.45
64 "	294	"	2.20
96 "	273	"	2.25
112 "	243	"	2.30
60 "	300	"	2.27
720 "	239	"	2.35
61 Cattle av'ging	1408	"	2.75
13 "	996	"	2.00
18 "	1005	"	2.00
27 "	1340	"	2.50
16 "	1337	"	2.25

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.]

The pork trade had the "blues" to-day badly. Between large receipts, (11,000), warm weather, and foreign affairs, the pressure was pretty severe against sellers, and the market closed dull at $3.10@3.25. Green meats declined to 2½c for shoulders, and 3½@3¾c for hams. A lot of country hams sold at 3¾c. Mess pork declined to $9.25@9.50. Lard was in moderate request at 7@7⅛c.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 19th.]

The hog market was very dull to-day, and, as will be seen by our quotations below, much lower prices were offered than formerly, with no disposition to purchase on the part of buyers. There are large lots of hogs unsold on the market, and the prospect is that there will be a still further decline. The mild weather, too, interferes with packing, and altogether there is the poorest show in the world for hogs to stand at even present prices. We confess to a great sympathy with the farmer in this rather blue aspect of the market, but we must tell the truth notwithstanding; and while we wish they could get the good old 6 cents per pound for their pork, we must in candor say the indications are that they will have to be content with much less than they are now getting. Transactions on 'Change to-day were as follows: Buyers were not anxious to buy even at the reduced prices, the highest of which was $3, in Missouri currency, and $2.80 in coin. Since yesterday noon 2,800 head have been purchased in the market at $3@3.12½ in Missouri currency, and $3 in Treasury notes. The lots for which $3 Treasury notes were paid were very choice heavy hogs, averaging 240 lbs and upwards. The highest prices offered to-day were $2.80 in coin, $2.85 in Treasury notes, and $3 in Missouri currency. A large number of hogs remain on the market unsold—at least 6,000 head.

[From the Alton Telegraph, 19th.]

This last week but little was done here in hogs. The warm weather in the beginning of the week rather widened the gap between buyers and sellers. The weather at present is clear and cold enough for operations, and we look for a lively time in killing for the next two weeks.

Jersey, Greene and Macoupin counties seem to be all on the grunt. There are several droves on the road, some very large; among others, we hear of D. Thompson & Kane's, about 500; Jordan Larkin, 1,400; Jacob Bowman, 1,000; Jas. Valentine, 900; Drake, of Scott county, 300; Henry Jayne, of Greenfield, Dodgson, of Carrollton, Clough, of Carrollton, and several others with small droves, principally of their own raising.

PRICES—Hogs opened finely this season, on account of old corn, growth of 1860. Prices range from $3.00@3.10, for average weight of 220 lbs. This is some 15c less than St. Louis price.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 18th.]

The warlike tone of the English news published on Monday afternoon, had an unfavorable effect on the pork market, and, with only one house buying, prices have declined to $2.40@2.50 net. The general feeling among our packers is that hogs will settle to two dollars net, and that even this price offers but little inducement to pack; cooperage, salt and freights being so high. The modified report that reached us yesterday from Washington, of the exaggerated telegraphic rumors published on Monday, in relation to the attitude assumed by the British Government on the Mason and Slidell question, will doubtless have the effect of again bringing the prices up. About five thousand slop fed hogs have been packed in our city, and thirteen hundred corn-fed hogs packed, principally into English meats.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.]

Buyers of mess pork stoutly contended for concessions to-day, and in some instances bought at 15c less—but holders are generally holding at $9.50, and several hundred barrels were sold at that figure. Green meats were neglected, as much because of the mild weather as from any other cause. Hams were obtainable at 3½c, and a lot of country was sold at 3¼c. Shoulders are quoted at 2 to 2¼c. Sides unsalable. Lard was inquired for at 7c, and good brands were sold at that figure; 7⅛c was also paid. It is hard to buy at less than this last figure, and some of the holders are of course out of the market. New bulk meat is ready for the market and shoulders are quoted at 2c. Hogs are again reduced to-day, and the range of prices put between $3.10 and $3.30. A lot which had been killed and hanging for more than twenty-four hours, were sold at $3. The foreign packers are nearly all still in a state of suspense, awaiting the tenor of the dispatches from England, which it is probable will be placed before our Government to-morrow. The weather has a depressing influence on the trade, so that all things together, the market is lifeless, and drovers, of course, withhold their offerings.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, NEW YORK Tuesday, Dec. 17th.—We find a less number of bullocks but a greater weight of beef in market this week than last. The number already report is 3,655, which is about 350 head less than the total at the yards in Forty-fourth street by last report, and the number of large bullocks is not only greater than any week lately, but there is a show of "Christmas beef" that would grace any prize cattle show in the world, particulars of which will be given in our account of sales in the report of the market made up to-morrow. Owing to the excitement naturally tending such an exhibition of fat bullocks open to the public, the market place has worn an unusually live appearance, but, upon the whole, we cannot say that business is any better for the drover than it was a week ago, and in reality not quite as good, because the butchers, as a general thing, are getting animals of better quality at the same rates—that is, 8 to 9 cents a pound net for the first class stock, 7 to 8 cents for medium, and 6 to 7 cents for inferior, as a general thing, though some very inferior ones will sell still lower, because the great demand is for "something nice for the holidays;" and this demand will cause all first class stock to sell a little more readily than it has in past weeks; but if at a higher rate, it will as a general thing be worth the advance in improved quality. Some of the fancy bullocks will sell at fancy prices—that is, at 10 to 12 cents, net, a pound—are worth as much as anything ever sold in this market, though we have had heavier bullocks in former years, but never, perhaps, a greater number of so truly excellent. The weather to-day is remarkably fine. It is not much like that which we usually have about Christmas. We think from appearances toward night that such a large portion of the stock will be sold that the market will close better to-morrow than it has of late. There is a slight improvement in the hog market; sales of neat small hogs and prime lard hogs are made to-day at 3⅞c ⅌ lb gross. Sheep are selling equal to a cent a pound, net, advance upon quotations in last report.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Nov. 25.]

The threatening frost with which the past week commenced was soon followed by an entire change, to unusually mild and rainy weather. There is, therefore, every probability that those who had not planted their wheat will yet find an opportunity to do so before Christmas, and though late, be in time for a fair chance. The sharp touch of frost has, however, reminded all of the precariousness of the climate, and hardened the prices of fodder. The young wheat generally looks well, but there is now some danger of the most forward pieces getting winter-proud. Still a strong plant has many chances in its favor, and the first sown may be the first ready for the sickle, and bring the best price.

The wheat trade continues calm; but the late free deliveries, partly on French account, make many this market, especially as the gatherings were early, and old stocks low and very poor in quality. The London market, scarcely keeping pace with those in the country, seems losing its position for English supplies, and the values from abroad are much reduced, and the granaries not bardened, holders think little of the present coyness of millers. The yield does not improve as thrashing proceeds. Ireland yet has an account to settle. And the French, with their ports full of corn, find many buyers elsewhere in the interior, and better prices, as well as at Lille and Havre. Such as therefore think to come in at low rates on return cargoes are likely to be disappointed. The continental markets, though generally dull, show no signs of a serious decline; while the prospective closing of the Baltic must postpone important supplies there till the spring. The canals of America, also closed by frost, point to the same result; and should the French want our help seriously in the winter, it must be at a higher range of prices.

The arrivals off the coast since the 14th instant were 16 cargoes, of which 5 cargoes were wheat, 6 cargoes maize, and 5 miscellaneous. The business reported was as follows: Philadelphia wheat 60s 6d and 58s; inferior old Galatz at 35s; Odessa Ghirka at 56s6d; Taganrog Ghirka at 56s6d and 55s; also the same for spring 2 cargoes at 46s6d per qr. Maize, 9 cargoes at 35s@35s6d; 4,930 qrs American mixed at 32s6d, and 4,650 qrs Dec. shipment at 33s.

The sales noted last week were 107,419 qrs wheat at 58s 10d, against 80,518 qrs in 1860. The London averages were 59s 5d, on 4,341 qrs. The imports of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 15th Nov., were equal to 107,381 qrs wheat, of which 14,349 qrs were colonial.

Liverpool, on Tuesday, had a better demand for wheat at previous rates; but oats were dull, and other grain unaltered in value. In maize more was doing, but it was not dearer. On Friday the business was moderate in wheat, at unchanged quotations, the only change being a reduction in beans 6d. per qr.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—The demand for flour was less active and market without decided change. Sales 11,88 brls at $5.25@5.35 for rejected; $5.40@5.45 for super state; $5.65@5.70 for extra state; $5.40@5.45 for super western; $5.65@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.85@5.95 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.05@6.75 for trade brands—market closing dull and drooping. Canada flour in moderate demand with a decided change in price. Sales 650 brls at $5.40@5.50 for super; $5.65@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour easier with sales of 1000 brls at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 1300 brls at $3@3.10 for Jersey and $3.25 for Brandywine afloat.

WHISKY—Market is dull and drooping. Sales 200 brls at 20@20½c—inside price.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat is moderate, and the market irregular, while prices are without change. Sales 16,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.34@1.39; 13,800 bu Milwaukee club at $1.30@1.31; 6,600 bu amber Green Bay on private terms; 26,000 bu winter red western at $1.39@1.42; 6,500 bu amber Michigan at $1.43; 1,300 bu Racine spring at $1.35; 2,500 bu do on private terms; 2,000 bu white Indiana at $1.43@1.48; 1,000 bu red state at $1.38, and 2,600 bu white Michigan at $1.46. Rye heavy and lower. Sales 7,500 bu at 82@83c. Barley quiet. Sales 1,300 bu at 75c. Corn market is dull and heavy. Closes 1@2c lower. Sales 6,100 bu at 63@64c for mixed western in store del, and 64½c for new southern yellow. Oats rule heavy. Sales at 42@43½c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair business doing in the pork market, without material change. Sales of 1150 brls at $12.25@12.75 for mess; and $8.25@9.00 for prime. Beef firm. Sales of 350 bbls at $4.00@4.50 for prime; $5.00@5.50 for mess; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef firm and in good request; sales of 200 tcs at $21.50. Beef hams more active; sales of 1000 bbls western at $14. Cut and smoked meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon—sides in fair demand and very firm; sales of 700 boxes at 7c for Cumberland cut middles; 7¼@7⅜ for short ribbed do; 8c for short clear; 9@9c for long clear. Dressed hogs in good request and very firm; western $3.75@4.50; city $4.50@4.75. Lard moderately active; sales of 1000 bbls, part deliverable in all this month, at 8¼@8⅝c; 300 kegs at 9c. Butter dull and heavy at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@18c for State. Cheese quiet at 5½@8c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw firm. Sales 494 hhds and 180 boxes Cuba at 7⅛@8⅛c. Molasses quiet. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; and by auction 60 hhds common do at 26½@29¼c, cash.

STOCKS—Continue to advance but not very active. Chi & R I 46¾; C & T 30; Gal & Chi 64, ex. div.; Panama 108; Ill C scrip 56¾; M S 17¾; Pac Mail 81¾; N Y C 76½; Erie pfd 46; Harl 10¾; M C 44; C & Pitts 14; Chi & Mil 2d bonds 11; Hudson 1st bonds 103½; Erie 4th bonds 70; Erie 1st bonds 100¼; Brooklyn water loan 97; Ky 6s 71; Mo 6s 37⅞.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED..........Dec. 19.

Schr Experiment, King, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber, 40 m staves.

Schr Mary Reid, St. Joseph, 50 cords wood.

CLEARED..........Dec. 19.

Prop Montgomery, Dougall, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN RANKIN.

CLEARING SALE OF

Ivory Handle Knives, and Knives and Forks,

POCKET CUTLERY,

Saws, Steel Hatchets, Coil Chains, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell to close consignments, at Salerooms No. 177 Randolph street, a lot of Fine Ivory Handle Knives, and Knives and Forks; a lot of fine Pocket Cutlery and Razors, Butcher Knives, Steel Hatchets, all kinds; Bradshaw's Blue Buck Saws, Coil Chains, Files, Rasps, Chissels, &c., &c. Also, Crockery and Glassware.

de19-b92 3t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Large and Attractive Sale of

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNINGS, Dec. 23d and 24th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell on the premises,

No. 203 Lake street, near Wells,

The entire stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. J. and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suites; Rosewood and Mahogany Chairs, Easy Chairs and Rockers; Rosewood and Mahogany Marble-Top Bureaus and Washstands; Mahogany, Walnut and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Rosewood and Walnut Sideboards and Etageres, Mahogany and Walnut Marble-Top Centre, Card and Crib Tables, Mahogany Bureaus, Mahogany and Walnut Extension Tables, Cane, Flag and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, all kinds; Wardrobes, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive.

de19-b922-4t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

And Housekeeping Goods,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Room, 82 Lake street, a large and superb assortment of

Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak

And Walnut Furniture,

Of almost every kind and description; Cottage, Chamber Furniture, Stoves, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Window Shades, &c., &c.

Sale positive and without reserve.

de 9-b892-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 107 Dearborn Street,

HUGH ALEXANDER.

Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de7-b867-3m]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS

AT THEIR SALESROOMS:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

oc11-ly Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

Without Reserve, for Cash.

On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th sale commencing each day at 9½ o'clock,

At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block,

The entire stock of a Wholesale Clothing Dealer, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks, Frock, Dress and Business Coats, Pants and Vests of every style of goods.

The stock comprises about $30,000 worth of the very best class of Ready-made Clothing.

☞ Catalogues will be ready Dec. 18th.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

de10-b728-2w

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au23-61-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 140 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 30 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Terms Cash—par funds. Sale positive.

de20-b993-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached Sheeting. Also, a lot of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON,

de20-b993-1w Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin, Monday, Dec. 16th, Wednesday, Dec. 18th, Friday, Dec. 20th. Cloths, cassimeres, satinets, undershirts and drawers, wool socks, buck gloves, gauntlets, mittens. Also, an invoice of knit goods, clothing and furnishing goods. Terms Cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON,

de13-b786-1w Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—I will sell for cash all the Furniture in House No. 174 West Madison street, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, belonging to a family leaving the city, comprising all that is comfortable, necessary and convenient in the housekeeping line. ALSO—House and Barn, new and in order, will be sold on time. S. NICKERSON,

de 9 b9-6-1t Auctioneer.

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Splints, Spavins, Corbs, Poll Evils &c., &c. The undersigned are in possession of a receipt to make an Oil which will cure the above blemishes, which they will send to any one who sends them $1 and two three cent stamps. Address, W. & E. Box 11, Milton, Rock County, Wis. N. B.—The above Oil is one of the best articles known for family use, to cure corns, chilblains, flesh wounds, burns, &c., &c. Try it.

de13-b856-1m R. & H.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 30th, No. 13,166 drew $100,000; No. 14,281 drew $50,000; No. 15,052 drew $25,000; No. 5,348 drew $10,000; 51 numbers drew $1,000 each; 123 numbers drew $800 each; 16 approximation numbers $373 each. Total amount drawn $450,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.

At No. 50 State street.

Customers will please note the change of location. Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire without any trouble?

THREE INCH DECK PLANK at SHERIFF'S & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, No. 200 South Canal street. de13-b858-1m

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,

Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no26-g565-ly]

Wanted.

WANTED—For cash, a small second hand Safe, of either Wilder's or Herring's make. Address Post Office Box 3960, Chicago, Ill. de19-b924-3t

WANTED.—Any person having Fifty, Seventy-Five or One Hundred Dollars, and wishing to invest the same in a well established business, can hear of a rare chance by addressing Post Office Box 3753, Chicago. de18-b900-3t

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, a Grocery House preferred. Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good references if desired. Address "A. F.," Post Office Box 1521. de17-b889-1w

WANTED—By a competent Musician of this city, a situation as Tenor Singer and Leader of a good Choir. The best of references given. Inquire for further particulars at the New Music Rooms of PAYNE & FROHOCK, No. 142 Lake street (up-stairs). de17-b887-1w

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4293. oc24-g959-3m

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in IOWA CITY, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $20 to $50 per week. Apply to or address J. DIXON, Jr., Post Office Box 3062, de10-b734-2w 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3552, Chicago, Ill. de17-b882-1w

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A man of steady habits, 40 years of age, understanding the English, German and Dutch languages, Book keeping, etc., wants employment. He is a first rate penman and quick figurer. No objection to do moderate labor connected with writing. Salary left to the disposition of the employer. Will make a valuable hand in any business. Address "V. C. S.," Tribune Office. de13-b802-1w

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4163, Chicago. apr61-ly

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phœnix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by no19-b396-1m JAMES MIX & CO.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with board, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 81 Adams street. de19-b918-4t

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front parlor to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948, Chicago. de12

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board can be had in the four story brick boarding house, 199 and 201 West Randolph street, corner Halsted. References exchanged if requested. de13-b853-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no2-b367-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. no30-b96-1m

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-b461-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 226 and 228 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office. ☞ Terms moderate. no4-b80-1m

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 164 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 208 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no4-b81-1w

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms. de13-b836-2w

Lost.

LOST.—A Small Yellow Scotch TERRIER DOG, ears and tail cut off; had on small collar with yellow ring, black spot on the tail. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to 58 State street, up stairs, and receive the thanks of the owner. de19-b921-3t

LOST.—Lost somewhere on Lake or Clark street, on the 18th inst., an Etruscan Breast Pin, Carnelian Stone. A liberal reward will be given to the finder if returned to 121 Dearborn street. de 9-b928-3t

LOST—On Friday, December 13th, between Myrick's Hotel and Ringgold Place,

AN OFFICER'S HEAVY BLUE SACK COAT,

With Cavalry Buttons and without Shoulder Straps. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on leaving the same either at

No. 16 CONGRESS STREET,

Or at Company "L's" Quarters, Col. Brackett's Regiment, Camp Douglas. de13-b863-3t

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 165 Lake street. de14-b854-1w C. C. WALLIN & SONS

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20th, BENEFIT and last night but one of

MR. COLLINS,

In the most beautiful Drama of the day,

THE COLLEEN BAWN,

Which will be presented with the ...

TEDDY THE TILER,

And the Grand Musical Melange, with ... representing

THE GLORY OF AMERICA

Mr. Collins ... Mr. Collins ... GRAND DANCE ... Mr. Collins will sing, during the evening, ... Widow Machree, "The Low Back Car," "... Keen Lawn," "Poe Moore," ... "The Flag of Our Union," "The Star ..." "The Boys of Kilkenny."

☞ In rehearsal the Comedy of THE IRISH BRIGADE.

BRYAN HALL

OPERA AND CONCERT

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S

FAREWELL.

Before her departure for Havana and return to ...

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the ... American Prima Donna, whose ... val from Europe, at the Academy of Music, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and ... has been without precedent, will give

Two Grand Operatic Concerts

—ON—

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Dec. 26th and 27th.

On which occasion she will appear in conjunction with the celebrated Artists

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned ...
SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent ...
SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great ...
HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violinist.

The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music,

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

☞ The sale of Seats will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 24th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. Full particulars in future advertisements.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

To-Night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

And on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2½ o'clock, FOR CHILDREN.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL

ARCTIC PANORAMA

Illustrative of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Painted on 30,000 Feet of Canvas.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

RAREY.

J. S. RAREY has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he will give a Lecture illustrated with

Practical Demonstrations of Horsemanship

AT BRYAN HALL,

Saturday Evening Next, Dec. 21st.

This exhibition will be the same as those given with so much success before the Royal Courts of Europe, and which drew such immense houses in our Eastern Cities last winter.

This exhibition, while teaching a practical lesson in humanity, and imparting much valuable information of daily application, also gives a very exciting demonstration of the power of man over the brute creation by the subjugation in the presence of the audience of some of the most dangerous and ungovernable horses to be found.

Extremely vicious horses have been secured for the occasion, and the exhibition will be given on the upper or main part of Bryan Hall. Cruiser's Mate and Halter will be produced, and an account given of his taming.

☞ Sale of Tickets to commence at the Hall, and at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, on Friday morning, Dec. 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7¾.

Admission.........50
Reserved Seats.........$1.00

[de 9-b838-2t]

ELOCUTION.

Mr. J. H. SIDDONS,

Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York, will return to Chicago

ON THE 21ST INST.,

And as he proposes to remain one week, he will be happy to give instructions to Ladies and Gentlemen, Schools.

TERMS MODERATE.

Address "Sherman House." de13-b88...

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American

MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st.

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, Dec. ... Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon and evening at ... o'clock. On Christmas, Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open an hour previous. Tom Thumb will appear in his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, Mr. W. DE FRIES, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. C. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE,

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment.........25
Children under 10.........15
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
Evening Entertainment.........25
Children under 10.........15
Reserved Seats.........

de13-b84 ... ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only,

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Baby... Captivity, covering over 30,000 feet of canvas. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WARTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1602.

General Notices.

CORRESPONDENCE.—LANSING, IOWA, 9th November, 1861.—Messrs. E. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents Phœnix Insurance Co., Hartford, Cincinnati:—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 28th October, was received in due course and contents noticed.

We have this day received from your resident agent, H. H. Hemenway, Esq., the amount of our claim, ... the Phœnix, as adjusted by your Mr. Dale, AND WE HEREBY TENDER TO YOU OUR THANKS FOR THE PROMPT MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE PAID THIS LOSS.

Were it not for the aid received from the PHŒNIX, (by payment of this insurance,) we would not have been able to continue our business as usual, although the insurance did not cover more than two-thirds the actual loss.

We expect to persevere in our business, and when an opportunity presents itself, we will be glad to reciprocate and remember the PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.

Your obedient servants,
HUNTER & SCOTT,
Lansing and Decorah, Iowa.

☞ INSURANCES may be effected with this able and eminent corporation, at FAIR RATES, by application to any of its authorized Agents, in all principal cities and towns.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS

No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,)

For the purpose of giving

Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

The Rooms are furnished with first-class instruments, a choice

LIBRARY OF MUSIC,

And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches. E. A. PAYNE, H. M. FROHOCK.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS ... them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the

THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,

To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted their exclusive attention. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 57 East 12th street.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express, (charges paid) and particulars and price. WADSWORTH, TUNLAY & CO., No. 4½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

To which we invite your attention. B. F. QUIMBY & CO. ... South Water street.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at ..., and for a long time the personal manager of the same, is now prepared to contract for Ship Building and Vessel Building and Repairing, and would respectfully solicit from those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of ... street, ... J. M. JONES.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, ... Clark street, ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year...
Daily, delivered in city, per week...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months...
Tri-Weekly, per year...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)...
" 3 copies...
" 5 copies...
" 10 copies...
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club...
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

☞ For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.

☞ The Kentucky Legislature pats Lincoln on the back, and asks him to dispense with Secretary Cameron. The request is modest, but will scarcely be complied with.

☞ Some little debate was provoked in the Senate, yesterday, by Gen. Phelps's Ship Island proclamation. Saulsbury, of Delaware, wanted the Government to wash its hands of the responsibility; other Senators thought there was more need for the Administration to define its policy, so clearly that our Generals might be relieved in future, of bothering their heads over proclamations. That's just what is wanted.

☞ The House yesterday adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report amendments to the Fugitive Slave law so as to require the claimant of runaway property to make clear proof, as a condition precedent, that they are themselves loyal. Kentucky gagged a little at the proposition, and so did some other pro-slavery Unionists, but the House ordered the amendments by two to one.

☞ Gen. Viele's expedition from Port Royal, which had got all ready, was finally abandoned; but in place thereof we have advices of a movement of troops up country, towards the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. This party had a slight skirmish with 1,500 "defenders of the soil, and drove them back. Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton (or ... bales, an ordinary shipment,) had been picked and was ready to be sent to market. Gen. Sherman has ordered all newspaper correspondents to leave.

THE MECHANICS' FUSILEERS.

We have reason to believe that in the public mind there rests an unjust imputation upon the character of one of the finest regiments that has ever been enrolled in the Northwest. We refer to the Mechanics' Fusileers, enlisted under Col. J. M. Wilson. It is very easy to brand men mutinous and dismiss their case as under the head of disorderly and demoralized, but those who know the men best, are also the most firmly convinced that they are the sufferers from a great wrong, and so deserving redress. What are the facts? They were enlisted upon the pretence, studiously kept up by lying handbills, that they were to serve in an advanced grade of military duty, and receive extra pay. The falsehood, for it was no less, began in the first dispatches from Washington, and was maintained for months in newspaper notices, in the printed and verbal issues from recruiting stations. These men were summoned by companies from several States, to form an independent regiment in the United States service. They were to receive several dollars per month more than the pay of Infantry. They were called as mechanics and artisans to make such quality valuable pecuniarily.

This fraud is maintained and the expectation kept alive until the very day when they are to be drawn up in line before the mustering officer of the State, when they are told that they are to be attached to the Infantry service of Illinois. Against this they make earnest protestations, and refuse the oath, and under this showing of facts, who will blame them? It is not that they are disloyal, that they are not willing to serve their country, or that they feel it derogatory to go into service for Illinois, but simply because they enlisted under different prospects and promises, for a class of service with greater emolument and peculiar distinction.

Now the question is, what is to be done? We have no fears for the result. Be the case is, the end will be that these men will serve the country with distinction; but it will rest with the higher authorities to redress the grievances of the regiment, first by disgracing and removing the officers who have been guilty of this fraud. Col. Wilson's authority to raise a regiment did not designate specifically that its members were to become "Mechanics' Fusileers," nor the pay of $17 per month, he had no right to promise it to them. Here was where the wrong began, and on this it was carried through to the end, a lamentable case of disorganization and discontent. We have had too many such instances, and an example is called for. It is no slight case of false pretences that has made this regiment its victims. We prescribe no remedy nor recommendation, aware, as we are, that justice will be done these men by the Department, even if it be impossible to enroll them specially as they had reason to expect, but let those who defrauded them suffer the merited punishment. The service will be the better for the timely decapitation of such officers.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

At length there are indications that Gen. Burnside's expedition is on the eve of departure from its rendezvous at Annapolis. This expedition commenced to be formed six weeks ago, or immediately upon the departure of Gen. Sherman for Port Royal, and, as was popularly understood, was to follow it down the Southern coast. Whether this original plan has been changed or not does not appear; but it has been hinted that Burnside is to run up the Rappahannock river, to some point between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and there establish himself (and "fortify") in the rear of the enemy's position at Manassas. The fact that his naval equipment partakes largely of flat-boats, and vessels of a draft suitable to inland waters, would indicate this. However, time will show. The expedition consists of the following troops:

COMMANDER.—Brig. Gen. A. E. Burnside.
23d Massachusetts....Col. John Kurtz.
24th Massachusetts....Col. Thomas G. Stevenson.
25th Massachusetts....Col. Edwin Upton.
27th Massachusetts....Col. Horace C. Lee.
8th Connecticut....Col. Edward Harland.
10th Connecticut....Col. Chas. L. Russell.
11th Connecticut....Col. Thos. H. C. Kingsbury.
51st New York....Col. Edward Ferrero.
53d New York....Col. L. J. D'Epineuil.
51st Pennsylvania....Col. J. F. Hartranft.
5th R. I. Battery....Lieut. Geo. C. Harkness.

The troops form two brigades, commanded by Gen. John G. Foster and ... Harland. The naval brigade (marines, etc.,) is commanded by Col. Wm. A. Howard. The fleet is commanded by Capt. Samuel F. Hazard, U. S. N. There are some thirty vessels in all, with a considerable number of flat-boats. The expedition is hardly second in magnitude and importance to that of Sherman and Dupont. We trust it may prove even better than it in results.

☞ We referred in our last issue to the conference between President Lincoln and a delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the better protection of our merchant marine abroad. The conference was terminated on the 18th.

The Navy Department has sent orders to have the Constellation, at Portsmouth, and the Macedonian, at Boston, when they shall have been refitted, to cruise in foreign waters for the protection of our commerce from privateers. Both are sailing vessels. Similar orders will be sent to the Wyoming in the Pacific squadron, to cruise on the coast of China.